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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

NOV 26 1921

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VOL. IX

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 23, 1921

No. 21

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- 5,674 long tons, Little Rock Picon Industrial Association, Little Rock, Ark.
- 2,221 long tons, Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic R. R., Brunswick, Ga.
- 56 long tons, Illinois Central R. R., New Orleans, La.
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Dyestuffs Department
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

Branch Offices
New York Boston Providence
Philadelphia Chicago
Charlotte, N. C.



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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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STRICTER CONTROL OF DYE IMPORTS

The action of the Dye and Chemical Section in the matter of import licenses for colors that have no Schultz number and cannot be identified, which makes it impossible to decide whether a similar product is made in the United States, is the second important step taken to strengthen the embargo pending the enactment of a permanent tariff measure. The extension of the Emergency act gives manufacturers more confidence, and the order just issued by the Dye and Chemical Section requiring that a sample of the color, for which a license is requested, be submitted for identification, will shut out certain dye mixtures that have been imported in large quantities.

It is very uncertain when the permanent tariff bill will be passed. The chances of its being adopted at this session seem to grow less as the time for adjournment approaches. The reasons given are the uncertainty of international exchange and general business conditions. Investigation has shown that it is difficult to adopt a plan at this time which is not discriminatory against one country and preferential to another, owing to the difference in costs of production in foreign countries, and the fluctuations in exchange, as well as the extraordinary variations in money values in different countries.

Meantime, President Harding has signed the bill extending the Emergency Tariff act which provides for its continuance until such time as a permanent tariff law is enacted. The Emergency Tariff carries not only the agricultural features, but also the Dye and Chemical Control Section with the licensing feature.

The lake color manufacturers have been up in arms since the announcement of licenses granted during October for the import of products competitive to their own. The granting of licenses for the import of more than one hundred thousand pounds of pulp colors during one month was the immediate cause for action on their part, and their attitude toward the Dye and Chemical Control Section when they went to Washington with their complaint was hardly friendly. A similar attitude has been noted on the part of makers of carbon tetrachloride.

The manufacturers seem inclined to forget that it is impossible for the government agencies to function properly without their continued friendly co-operation. The promptness with which the ruling against pulp colors and other unidentified colors has been made upon protests from makers indicates the attitude of the government very clearly on this point. The doubt is to be construed for the benefit of the American industry in every case.

Dr. Herty's statement in this connection appears on another page of this issue of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, and places the question of protection squarely up to those requiring protection.

After all is said and done the only way in which the section can function properly is by the active cooperation of the industry. Every maker of synthetic organic chemicals should place every bit of information at his command before the authorities freely, for it is only in this way that it will be possible for him to demand proper protection.

JAPANESE COMPETITION

Japanese delegates to the disarmament conference have a broader view of the situation than the mere question "to build or not to build." In conference with the delegation of Japanese business men, representing shipping, railway, machinery, spinning, dyeing, weaving, chemicals, steel plants, glass, fertilizers and other manufacturing interests, who came to study trade conditions, the armament delegates discuss the effect upon Japan's industries of any suggestion made regarding curtailment of naval construction or reduction of armed forces. Japan's leading match manufacturer calculated that scrapping battleships and limiting new construction would save the United States about \$700,000,000 and he immediately suggested in a published interview that the tariff rates in the Fordney bill should be cut down, as the revenue required by this Government would be reduced by so much. G. Takikawa evidently has products which he believes he can sell to advantage in the United States provided the tariff is removed.

Japan is able to sell many products here, in spite of transportation charges, below the cost of production in this country. It is needless to explain the difference in wages. Every industry feels the same competition from which the chemical trade suffers. The United States probably can find some use for the \$700,000,000, that may be saved on naval work, without cutting tariff rates enacted not alone because we need the money to meet Government expenses, but also to protect American industries and maintain the American standard of living for American workers.

While Japan is urging a reduction in our tariff rates she is taking active steps to protect her own industries. Japan's caustic soda makers suffered from competition with the American product, not alone because of the price, but also because the American product is superior in quality, owing to Japan's lack of good raw material. In order to protect the home industry the Japanese manufacturers made an agreement with British interests for a supply of the basic product needed, and they propose to fight American competition in this line as they do in many others. The time has not come when the United States can afford to lower its tariff on products made in foreign countries where wages are so low that competition would mean the ruin of a corresponding American industry. German competition in several lines has already closed some industries here, due in part to the depreciation of the mark which made it possible to undersell American made goods.

Perfumers, lying in wait for Dr. Herty at the Aroma Club luncheon last week, to fight any suggestion of licensing imports, were pleasantly disappointed to find that he is as good a co-operator as he is a fighter.

"Section Q," of blessed memory, seems to have been resurrected and entirely revived by the Salesmen's Association long after the A. A. A. S. and A. C. S. gave it up as past resuscitation.

A suggested desk motto for American dye manufacturers—"My cause is just; but my case is yet to be proved to some men in Congress, to many of my customers, to most of my fellow citizens."

If it takes one hundred and fifty dollars to buy sixteen ounces of santonin, when is a soda ash contract? And the caustic retort to the riddle is—Did alkali down on the job, or wood alcohol?

Nearly half a million pounds of coal-tar dyes—489,414 to be exact—were licensed for import in October on which there was no Schultz number. Boy, page Dr. Sherlock Schultz again.

Dr. Howe wants to take the American Chemical Society's New York offices to Washington. Undoubtedly another case of bringing the mountain to Mahomet!

"If sulfites, he may—"

"He may, what?"

"He malic acid."

The divorce of alcohol and booze is finally complete, but booze continues effectively to collect the alimony.

"Plants Growing Again"—D. & C. M. headline. And it almost December—ain't Nature grand?

It certainly is carrying matters too far to offer friends gin made by Formula 39-B!

Dr. Herty has just resigned as editor of "Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering," according to an announcement sent out by the Aroma Club of New York. H. C. Parmelee, who has been accused of holding this position says the announcement is a "gross exaggeration."

VANILLA VERSUS VANILLIN

Suppose you had to pay \$300 a pound for your vanillin? You wouldn't use very much vanillin, would you?

Nevertheless, every consumer of vanilla beans who uses a \$6.00 Mexican bean, pays just this price for every pound of his vanillin, according to W. G. Ungerer, who will discuss the much discussed question of vanillin versus vanilla in next week's issue of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, November 30th.

Making the Chemical Business Library

Subjects Which Must Be Adequately Covered by Standard Works Are Law, Taxation, Insurance, Plant Management, Salesmanship and Accounting—Other Desirable Books

By GRACE CARSTENSEN, Librarian, National Aniline & Chemical Co.

FACTS and figures, no matter how valuable in themselves, filed away in cabinets and on shelves with no systematic circulation, are of about as much use as a Rembrandt painting in the cellar of a museum. Mere knowledge is admirable, but not useful. Knowledge, as power, is a weapon, strong and invincible. The chemical industry today has a Golconda to draw upon. The war found us groping in the dark. It has left us in a brilliant, sun-lit dawn. And every chemical manufacturer installing a library as part of his working plant, helps that sun to warm and fertilize

the seeds of progress. The reference library of a chemical industry should contain standard books relating to its particular branch of chemistry. These are the most important, and should be those easiest of access on the shelves. There should also be standard works on corporation law, corporation taxation and insurance. National and State Industrial Commission publications should have their allotted place, and should be kept "up to the minute." Management, both plant and office; employment psychology; salesmanship and accounting are all subjects in constant demand, and the supply must be as nearly adequate as circumstances allow.

There should be a limited number of cultural books in any commercial library. Our language is a really

HOOVER ON THE BUSINESS LIBRARY

No less an authority than Secretary Hoover speaks thus:

"The function of the business library, as I understand it, is to collect and to preserve data of value to the business executive and to so organize this information that it will be available for use with a minimum of delay. There can be no question of the value of such service to the larger business firms, when the work is properly organized and the librarian in charge has a clear conception of the possibilities of his position. The statement that "knowledge is power" is as true for business as for the learned professions, and the business librarian who can make his service an integral part of his firm's organization may become a positive factor both in the increase of profit and in the development of constructive business standards."

wonderful one—but how seldom do we hear it spoken! And a few well chosen and well indexed books on the use of English in business would be most desirable.

All books should be placed on plainly labeled shelves, and they should be accurately, carefully and intelligently catalogued. A card index is a beautiful thing; but good book catalogues are as rare as hen's teeth. An ideal index would be one containing in addition to the stereotyped Authority cards, short, crisp reviews of each book, so that the inquirer, on consulting the index, may

learn at a glance if the book is the one wanted.

Methods of Classification

Each special library calls for its own classification. The Dewey decimal system and the system in use at the Congressional Library are the models. A subscription to the Congressional Library enables one to procure index cards at a very low figure, which are as near perfection as the mind of man can achieve.

Books are not enough, however. There are the numerous periodicals above mentioned. These must also be classified and indexed. The Periodical Index and the Industrial Arts Index are invaluable in this respect, although it is better to make cards for all articles of special interest. In my library I index such articles



A Corner in the Library of the National Aniline and Chemical Co.

on blue cards, a great time saver when looking for any particular item.

Government documents have their own important place, and are also carefully indexed. It is well, when ordering Government documents to order at the same time the proper Congressional Library cards. It is well to have at one's command some good information service through which one can procure Government documents much more speedily than through application directly to the Government Printing Office.

Housing the Library

Steel, fireproof shelving of a standard make is the proper housing for the contents of a library, because it can be expanded indefinitely, and uniformly. Steel filing cabinets are, of course, necessary, and these should be equipped with locks. There should also be at the disposal of the library, a commodious, clean store-room, where back periodicals which are not bound can be placed. And such a store-room should be hermetically sealed against all but library employees.

"Service" must be the motto of any library, and the fewer the rules, the easier and better the service. Some rules, however, are necessary, and I am giving my suggestions.

This library is for the use of all employees in this organization.

Books may be kept for two weeks, and at the end of that time may be renewed unless there have been other requests for them. Books are reserved, on request, and delivered in the order of requests received. No one borrowing a book may pass it on to another person, but must return it to the library. When books are overdue a notice to that effect is sent to the borrower, followed after a week with another notice, if necessary. After the third notice, the borrower is sent a bill for the original cost of the book.

Certain books are for reference only, and must not be taken from the library.

Room For Expansion

The library should be so situated as to allow for growth. If a library is not permitted elasticity, it might as well not exist. New material is constantly being acquired, and it is surprising to find how comparatively little old material can be discarded. There should always be reserve book space, reserve filing space, reserve desk space. If a library is to be of maximum value to the organization as a whole, it must be so arranged that statistics and books of reference can be consulted in comfort. This is only possible when a library is of sufficient size to allow of one or more tables, sufficiently distant from the working force of the library, so that the consultant may work in peace. If possible, the librarian should have an office away from the rest of the library, particularly if special work in the way of abstracting or translating falls to his or her share. It is not quite fair to expect a librarian to divide attention between telephone calls, last week's newspapers, and the translation of a difficult article at the same moment.

In any commercial library the most valuable information is frequently that gathered from (a) the daily and trade press, (b) incoming mail and (c) sales records. In order that such information be available, the correspondence files and all records should be under the jurisdiction of the librarian, who should have an adequate staff of assistants to organize them and use them properly. One of the largest industrial corporations in the country has a rule that all library records and indexes are to be searched before outside investigations are undertaken. One of the great German dyestuffs plants has placed standing orders with every publisher

in the world to supply their library with everything published in any language, having to do with the industry.

More and more is the value of a business library being recognized, and every day commercial organizations are installing them. Such a library is not and cannot be an income-producing part of the organization, but when properly used, can be, and is a money saving department. A librarian should have the confidence of his or her employers. One cannot render adequate service when unfamiliar with the actual existing conditions. One is usually a person of enough discretion to make such confidence perfectly safe, and can save the organization much unnecessary duplication of labor, with its contingent expense, provided the library is supplied with adequate working tools, in the way of assistants and equipment.

LEVINSTEIN-DU PONT SUIT DISMISSED

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Boston, Nov. 23.—The suit of Edgar Levinstein, of Nohant, against E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., of Wilmington, Del., for \$1,000,000 damages for alleged breach of contract, has been settled out of court. Edgar Levinstein formerly represented Levinstein, Ltd., of Manchester, England, in the United States. In 1916 the du Pont Company bought of Levinstein, Ltd., the exclusive right to manufacture and sell Levinstein dyes in America.

Edgar Levinstein alleged in his complaint that the agreement provided that he should have certain rights which included supplies of Levinstein, Ltd., dyes, and at a price which would guarantee to him a reasonable profit. Mr. Levinstein charged that the contract was not kept.

The suit was brought in the United States District Court at Boston, on May 7, 1919, and has been on the calendar ever since. It is understood that Mr. Levinstein has agreed to withdraw the papers and allow the case to be dismissed. The terms of settlement are not made public.

ARSENALS TO COMPETE WITH OTHER BIDDERS

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 23.—The Director of the Budget issues the following: In the interest of further economy in the purchase of Government supplies, it is deemed advisable to give the War Department arsenals the opportunity to bid upon all articles required to be manufactured for the departments and establishments. It, therefore, is ordered:

That the heads of departments and establishments, when calling for bids for manufactured articles, shall forward a copy of the circular advertisement to the War Department Arsenal Orders Branch, Room 3062, Munitions Building, Washington. This agency, when practicable, will submit estimates for the same, which estimates shall receive from the heads of departments and establishments the same consideration as bids from commercial vendors.

The President has sent to the Senate the nomination of Dr. Cecil de J. Harbordt, of Dover, Del., to be special examiner of drugs, medicines and chemicals in customs collection district No. 11, with headquarters at Philadelphia, in place of William R. Messick, resigned.

Ernest C. Klipstein of E. C. Klipstein & Co., dyestuffs, is at White Sulphur Springs with his family for a few weeks.

Important Factors in Alkali Costs

High Price of Coal, Freight Rates, and Wages Must be Considered in Fixing Contract Figures for 1922 —Makers Hope to Eliminate Middle Men and are Withholding Contract Prices as Long as Possible

"Consumers must disabuse themselves of the catch phrase, 'pre-war,'" said E. M. Allen, president of the Mathieson Alkali Works, in speaking to a representative of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, this week. "Nothing is doing more to hinder trade in all lines than the persistence with which consumers cling to the old 'pre-war' superstition. Certainly it is nothing more than a superstition now, and probably never will be anything else. At the same time labor is holding on with might and main to the extreme conditions of the war period. These factors are predominant at present in the alkali situation." Continuing, Mr. Allen said:

"In the market for alkali and bleach, up to the present time, there has been a certain hesitancy in closing the smaller 1922 contracts, based on the buyers' belief that lower prices might prevail, but with present operations and their attendant costs, there is not much chance to lower prevailing manufacturing charges, at least until very substantial reductions in freight rates on raw materials and lower labor rates than now seem in immediate prospect, have applied to those charges. Contracts are being offered at prices which discount these reductions for, at least, the first six months of 1922. One healthy feature of the present situation is that, the middle man's stocks are virtually exhausted, and this is in line with a move on the part of the large manufacturers to insist upon selling direct to consumers, endeavoring to eliminate the wide fluctuations in prices, due to speculation in their products.

"The ammonia soda manufacturers alike, are now running at about 60 per cent to 65 per cent capacity, while the electrolytic manufacturers are running at about 70 per cent to 75 per cent capacity. The alkalis, —soda ash, caustic soda and bicarbonate of soda— should therefore, remain firm, with the prospect that the last commodity will improve in price since it has been too low over 1921. Bleaching powder and liquid chlorine have been, during 1921, subjected to the familiar process of discounting lower manufacturing charges which were only in prospect at the time, and now firm advances in price can be predicted.

"All told, we believe that 1922 should be about a 75 per cent to 80 per cent year, in the alkali industry."

Probably the greatest single element of cost in the ammonia soda process, as well as in many other branches of industry, is the comparatively high cost of coal. At present coal is altogether out of proportion with other commodities in the matter of cost. High freight rates have operated to hold coal delivered to the consumer at prices which are several hundred per cent higher than ten years ago, and the attitude of the miners on the wage question has added very materially to the cost at the mines. This item alone would be sufficient to hold prices on soda ash and bicarbonate well above precedent values on account of the fact that these two products are almost exclusively made by this process. As a single instance of the inflated price of coal at present may be mentioned the case of the manufacturer not far from the southern soft coal fields who now has to pay \$2.70 per ton for coal which ten years ago cost him 70c per ton.

The item of freight on raw materials is less important, except in the case of bleaching powder, as the soda works generally are located near the brine wells from

which they draw their soda supplies. The Niagara Falls plants are exceptions to this rule in a measure but even there the haul is too short to be a ruling item. The bleach manufacturers without exception are forced to haul their lime supplies which is a very large item on the freight bill since lime forms some 60 per cent of the weight of the finished bleach.

A not inconsiderable item in the cost of operation of alkali plants, but one which is often overlooked, is the freight on the immense tonnage of replacement units and supplies of other kinds that are required by the plants during the course of a year's operation.

The expressed desire of the alkali makers is to reduce the quantity of their products which find their way into the resale markets. Some 80 per cent of the alkali output of the country is ordinarily sold on contracts to consumers covering the entire year which are ordinarily entered into during November and December. The remaining 20 per cent is sold on short time contracts or in single consignments to consumers and frequently passes through the hands of middle men. The unfortunate phase of this situation from the makers' point of view is that it is often necessary for the resellers to make sharp price concessions which engender a feeling of resentment from the contract customers whose business supports the makers. The makers hope to eliminate this factor as far as possible during the coming year and are consequently withholding contract prices as long as possible. While the amount of actual business done by resellers is inconsiderable in comparison with the total alkali turn-over, when compared with the amount of business done outside of the regular contracts, it becomes a ruling factor.

MUST PAY TAX ON STOCK DIVIDENDS

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 23.—The United States Supreme Court has decided that the new common stock of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co. of Delaware became treasury assets of the old company of the same name organized under the laws of New Jersey and which was the parent company. The New Jersey corporation turned over to the new company all its assets and took in exchange the stock of the new Delaware corporation. The Court said:

"Its distribution transferred to the several stockholders new individual property rights, which they severally were entitled to retain and enjoy, or to sell and transfer, with precisely the same substantial benefit to each as if the old company had acquired the stock by purchase from strangers. The stockholder received as his separate property a part of the accumulated profits of the old company, in which previously he had only a potential and contingent interest. It thus appears that in substance and fact, as well as in appearance, the dividend received by claimant was a gain, a profit, derived from the capital interest in the old company, not in liquidation of the capital, but in distribution of accumulated profits of the company. Hence, it constituted individual income within the meaning of the income tax law."

E. F. Drew & Co., 44 Whitehall st., New York, who recently effected a compromise with creditors, have incorporated under New York laws, with 10,000 shares of common stock of no par value, and active capital \$50,000. The company deals in chemicals and oils.

**CHEMICAL SALESMEN'S ASSOCIATION
ORGANIZES CHAPTER IN NEW YORK CITY**

Ralph E. Dorland Elected President, G. T. Short, Secretary, and Louis Spencer Levy, Treasurer—Preparations by National Association for Christmas Dinner, Dec. 19.

The New York local chapter of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry was definitely formed as distinct from the national organization at the Thanksgiving Dinner of the association at Yates restaurant, New York, on Nov. 15. The dinner was attended by more than a hundred members of the association and their guests and was pervaded by the spirit of good fellowship, which has characterized each of the previous "get-togethers" of the salesmen.

Short talks were made by T. R. L. Loud, of the New York Quinine and Chemical Co., Chas. B. Hall, of the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co., Pierre S. Cunisset, of Antoine Chiris Co., and Saunders Norvell, of McKesson & Robbins.

The formation of the New York chapter followed favorable action by the association on the report of the executive committee and was definitely brought to a head by the formation in Cleveland of a local chapter there. Ralph E. Dorland, of the Dow Chemical Co., was elected president, G. T. Short, of Wilckes, Martin & Wilckes, was elected secretary, and Louis Spencer Levy, of the "American Perfumer," was elected treasurer of the new local chapter.

The entertainment committee for the next meeting, which is to be a Christmas dinner, was appointed as follows: P. C. Magnus, of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, chairman; M. J. Seeley, of Antoine Chiris Co., Louis Spencer Levy, R. C. Anthony, of H. W. Peabody & Co., and Walter Goff, of the Monsanto Chemical Works.

CHRISTMAS DINNER FOR SALESMEN

The New York Chapter of Salesmen's Association of the Chemical Industry will hold a Christmas dinner on Dec. 19 at the Drug and Chemical Club of New York, 100 William st. According to early reports, plans

The Editor's Correspondence**German Cod Liver Oil Offer**

Editor, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS:

We read with interest on page 1027 of your current issue that the American Drug Manufacturers Association is prepared to handle at attractive terms large and small orders for Lofoten cod liver oil put up in attractive bottles for the account of a Bremen exporter of pharmaceutical specialties.

Are we to take this as a reversal of the stand that you have maintained right along in favor of American interests? Ordinarily American importers bring Lofoten cod liver oil over from Norway, and put the goods up into attractive bottles for sale through the retail drug trade. We appreciate of course, that this can be done very much cheaper in Germany than it can here and if the American Drug Manufacturers Association is particularly anxious to foster the interests of German exporters perhaps the best interests of the consuming public in America could be served by publishing the fact that this announcement is not confined to cod liver oil but also applies to many other articles in the drug and chemical line.

Just what is the idea?

CHAS. L. HUISKING, INC.,
President, Chas. L. Huisking, Inc.

include a number of "stunts" in the way of entertainment to be put on by several of the more theatrically inclined members of the trade. A Xmas tree and old Santa Claus, himself, have been especially engaged for the occasion, with appropriate gifts for members. Percy Magnus of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, is chairman of the dinner committee, and judging from experience, almost anything is liable to happen under the circumstances. As has been the custom in the past, no spirituous beverages will be served at the dinner.



Salesmen's Association Thanksgiving Dinner

Photo by Century Flashlight Photographers, Inc.

Dye Section to Shut Out Pulp Colors

Importers Must Hereafter Prove That the Commodity Belongs to the Schultz or Norton Group—Samples Required for Chemical Test, or Permit Will Not Be Issued—Dr. Herty Blames Manufacturers For Not Co-Operating With the Dye and Chemical Section In Many Cases—Text of New Ruling.

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 23—F. S. Dickson, assistant chief, Division of Customs, in charge of the Dye and Chemical Section, has issued an order affecting applications for licenses for the importation of dyes which bear no Schultz number and which cannot be identified.

Under the new order a permit will be refused, unless the applicant furnishes information sufficient for identification, or submits a sample which may be tested. If the applicant prefers he may order the material from abroad and it will be allowed entry, but a permit will not be issued until a sample has been drawn and the commodity identified. Even after identification a permit will not be issued unless there is no production in the United States of a similar commodity or a satisfactory substitute. The order reads:

The Act approved May 27, 1921, provides that no dyes or dyestuffs, etc., shall be admitted to entry or delivered from customs custody in the United States or in any of its possessions unless the Secretary determines that such article or a satisfactory substitute therefor is not obtainable in the United States or in any of its possessions in sufficient quantities and on reasonable terms as to quality, price and delivery.

The Act is written as an embargo act and prohibitory in its nature. None of the controlled commodities may be permitted entry unless the Secretary shall determine that a similar commodity or a satisfactory substitute is not obtainable here. During the past we have received applications for dyes which we have not been able to identify as they bore no Schultz number and we were unable to connect them up with any Schultz or Norton classification. Naturally in these cases we would have no production reports and would as a matter of course issue permit to import on account of lack of information as to American production, and, therefore, an indicated lack of production. The law says, however, that such a permit shall not be issued unless the Secretary determines something. In cases where we cannot identify dyes we must of necessity refuse to issue a permit. We should write to the applicant asking him to give information sufficient for identification. If he is unable to do so we will tell him that before a permit may be issued it will be necessary for him to obtain information which will allow us to identify or to obtain a sample of the article sought to be imported so that a sample may be tested and thus identification established.

An alternative would be to advise the applicant that if he desires he may order the stuff from abroad and it will not be allowed entry and a permit will not be issued until a sample has been drawn and the commodity identified, and after identification a permit will

not be issued unless there is no production of a similar commodity or a satisfactory substitute here under the provisions of the Act.

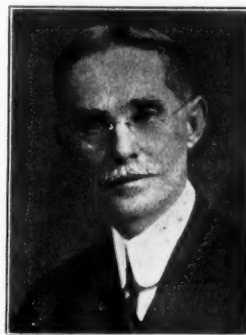
(Signed) F. S. DICKSON.

DR. HERTY BLAMES MANUFACTURERS

"The Dye and Chemical Control Section of the Treasury Department is doing everything in its power to protect the American chemical manufacturer, and the complaints that have come up within the past few weeks are, in a large measure at least, the result of lack of co-operation by the manufacturers," was the opinion expressed by Dr. Chas. H. Herty, president of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association of the United States, to a representative of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, apropos the announcement of the import licenses granted during October. "Mr. Dickson of the section, has just announced that pulp colors, which have brought forth the loudest protests, would not be licensed for import except where very special cause was shown. This action is the result of the protests of the pulp color makers and would just as easily have been taken some months ago, had the protests been registered before. It seems that the manufacturers have been a trifle remiss in making their desires known to the section and have been a little too free in criticising when the fault lies with themselves. The attitude of the section has been to favor the American maker in every case, but it seems that makers of pulp colors had not given the necessary information to the section to enable it to protect them. The same is true of several other synthetic organic chemicals, especially carbon tetrachloride, which through an oversight was not classed as a synthetic organic chemical.

"The object of the Emergency Tariff law, under which the section is now operating, is to provide industry with protection which the Tariff Commission and Senator Knox, who introduced the peace resolution, believed necessary after the operation of the War Trade Board was made impossible by the peace agreement. It was largely the recommendation of the Tariff Commission which secured the inclusion of synthetic organic chemicals in the Emergency Bill, as no one realized better than the Commission that the protective measure of 1916 would be insufficient to insure the life of the industry until permanent measures could be adopted. The continuance of the Emergency Tariff Measure by the House and Senate is looked upon as a favorable indication to the inclusion of adequate protection in the permanent bill, but we of the chemical industry should not place too much faith in this indication as other industries, especially agriculture, are included in the protection of the Emergency Tariff."

The complaint referred to by Dr. Herty as coming from the pulp color manufacturers followed the announcement that several hundred thousand pounds of pulp colors had been licensed for import during October.



DR. CHARLES H. HERTY

SURPLUS OF COAL-TAR A PROBLEM

New Uses Would Give Promise of Great Industries Yet Unknown—Gas Companies Obligated to Burn Vast Quantities—Wonderful By-Products

"What will we do with our large surplus coal-tar production?"

"A chorus of gas companies answers 'Burn it,'" says "Daily Financial America," under the heading "Burning Chemical Resources." The article reads in part:

"And they are daily putting the torch to this resource. It sounds incredible! But with coal at high prices America burns even its corn.

"Consider, however, the wonder of coal-tar, that black liquid from which the magic wand of science has evoked a vast panorama of action. Think of a million American shells with which Pershing's men at St. Mihiel laid Hindenburg's army flat. They held bursting charges of coal-tar products—toluene in T. N. T. and picric acid. Thank God that need has ended for a time at least. But what seer will tell us when it may return?

"Think of the far-seeing eye of the telescopic camera that peers into the remote depths of the universe. It records on a film of coal-tar chemicals the image of worlds invisible to feeble human sight. A noted astronomer, studying such a photograph, lately found evidences of vegetable life upon the moon.

"A coal-tar film in other cameras has given a new vogue in art in the moving picture that entertains hundreds of millions in every continent.

"The aeroplane carries coal-tar aloft on its varnished wings and often in its fuel tank. Coal-tar protects from rust the automobile which bears it everywhere that civilization penetrates.

"Again the war deprived us of German coal-tar, dye-stuffs and chemicals and caused high prices and consternation for a time in the textile industry. That was only overcome by building a miniature counterpart of the German coal-tar industry in America.

"Henry Ford is converting coal-tar explosives into varnish for his cars. No doubt the gas, coke and oil companies would welcome any new outlet for the 370 million gallons of coal-tar product than burning it as part of gas fuel. But they must have a market for their by-products and the chemical market is depressed with all others. DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS shows these quotations of coal-tar crudes:

	Now	Last yr.
Benzene, gallon	\$.27	.35
Naphthalene, flake, pound .....	.0634	.11
Toluene, pure, gallon .....	.28	.35
Aniline oil, gallon .....	.17½	.26
Phenol, pound .....	.08¼	.12

"A gas company must live. Coal-tar allowed to accumulate would flood the gas tanks and isolate them in a sticky lake. If all could add 14 per cent to their heat units by burning more of the coal-tar product they would save the work performed last year by more than a million and a quarter tons of coal, 130 million gallons of oil and 100,000 tons of coke. These are all sources of power.

"In new uses of the coal-tar products is the promise of great industries yet unborn."

G. Takikawa, Japan's leading manufacturer of matches, who is with the Japanese delegation attending the disarmament conference in Washington, says he hopes the Fordney tariff schedules will be cut down. He believes the disarmament plan will save the United States Government \$700,000,000 and he thinks a reduction in the proposed tariff rates should follow.

Trade Notes and Personals

F. H. Beach of Bush, Beach and Gent, New York chemical sales house, 80 Maiden Lane, has sailed for Europe on a four months business trip.

H. C. Parmelee, of the American Chemical Society, addressed the Chicago Section Friday, Nov. 18, on "The Technical Magazine and Its New Relation to Industry."

Arthur Olcott Booth died recently from heart disease at the home of his father, Dr. J. Arthur Booth, 129 West Seventy-seventh st. New York. He was 33 years old. Mr. Booth was treasurer of the Dodge & Olcott Co., New York.

Charles R. Cross, professor emeritus of physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, died at his home in Brookline, Mass., last week. He was one of the pioneers in modern methods of teaching applied science. He was born in 1848.

G. Niebel, vice-president of Pennrich & Co., Inc., N. Y., left last week on the S.S. Rotterdam for a three-months European trip. He will go immediately to the Hamburg office of Pennrich & Co., and will also visit the different connections of his house on the Continent.

F. W. Northridge, Jr., assistant manager in the export department of the National Aniline and Chemical Co., and Justin Weddell, of the advertising department of the company, have resigned. Mr. Weddell is now with Erickson & Co., advertising agents, who handle many dye and chemical accounts.

The suit of the Federal Trade Commission against Crocker Bros., Frank Samuel and C. W. Leavitt & Co., alleging restraint of trade and "dumping" of ferromanganese in the United States, was dismissed by a decision of the Commission on November 12. The complaint was dismissed for lack of proof.

A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and his brother, R. B. Mellon, have given to the University of Pittsburgh a plot of land acquired at a cost of \$1,500,000, according to Chancellor John G. Bowman. The property, fourteen acres, lies between the university and Carnegie Institute, and on it will be erected laboratories dedicated to chemistry, physics, mathematics and biology.

Frank A. Lane, whose formula made possible quantity manufacture of "mag," a chemical necessary to the perfection of gas masks for American troops in the World War, died in St. Mary's Hospital, Passaic, N. J., last week, following an operation for an intestinal ailment. His home was 26 Oak Crest Place, Nutley, N. J. Mr. Lane was assistant to the President of the Kalbfleisch Corporation, New York.

John E. Teeple, in a financial statement of the subscriptions and expenses of the general meeting of the American Chemical Society and Society of Chemical Industry, Sept. 6 to 10, reports individual subscriptions of \$5,966, and corporation subscriptions \$4,870. Receipts from the registration committee, banquet committee, luncheons and miscellaneous sources brought the total to \$16,437.75. The disbursements were \$14,336.74, leaving a balance of \$2,101.01. Forty per cent was returned to corporation subscribers leaving a final balance of \$153.01.

Business Brevities

The conferees of the Senate and House have agreed upon 12½ per cent corporation income tax.

The International Chemical Co., importers and jobbers, New York, announces its organization, with offices at 162 William st.

The Union Chemical Co. of Boston has selected A. S. Carlton as president. Mr. Carlton has for some time been a vice president of the company.

A. E. Lucas, until recently with the Atlantic & Gulf Naval Stores Co., is now in charge of the naval stores department of the Globe Export-Import Co. of Jacksonville, Fla.

The House instructed the conferees on the Revenue bill to accept the Senate amendment fixing the surtax on individual incomes at 50 per cent. President Harding had suggested a compromise on 40 per cent.

Completely denatured alcohol Formula No. 1, suspended Jan. 8 last, is again authorized by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The formula reads: "To every 100 gallons of ethyl alcohol add 10 gallons approved wood alcohol and ½ gallon approved benzine (kerosene).

Freight cars idle because of business conditions on Nov. 1 totaled 264,700, a reduction of 29,704, compared with the total on Oct. 23, according to reports from the railroads received by the Car Service Division. The reduction was largely due to increased demands for coal cars.

Orders for more than 300,000 pounds of picric acid have been turned back to Michigan farmers because the supply allotted to Michigan by the United States Department of Agriculture was inadequate, says A. J. McAdams, of Marquette, assistant land clearing specialist. Michigan's quota was 624,000 pounds, but farmers flooded their county agents with requests for 1,000,000.

Druggists' rubber sundries were shipped from the United States to only 34 countries in September, the list of customers being unusually short. In spite of that fact, sales stood at \$61,773, the largest since April, 1921. England took \$23,918 worth in September, the only other worth-while purchases made by European countries being credited to France and the Netherlands. Canada, Mexico, China, and the Philippines took amounts valued at more than \$1,000.

The directors of the United States Industrial Alcohol Co. passed the quarterly dividend of \$1 a share on the common stock. Only recently the company cut the quarterly payment from \$2 to \$1. A statement was issued which said that "directors of the company after careful consideration decided to omit declaration of the dividend on the common stock. The board is of the opinion that it is more in interest of stockholders to conserve cash resources of the company."

Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corp., told the American Iron and Steel Institute, at the Hotel Commodore, New York, that a further reduction in the cost of living and in the wages paid to certain classes of workers were necessary to stimulate business in general, although he asserted that general conditions during the past six months have shown steady improvement. Judge Gary favored the sales tax as the fairest method by which money can be raised. Judge Gary commended the efforts which have been made at the conference on the limitation of armament.

VALUATION PLAN IS NOT OPPOSED BY SYNTHETIC CHEMICAL PRODUCERS

Resolutions Adopted Declaring that the Members Strongly Resent the Statement By Wilbur F. Wakeman That "The Domestic Dye Manufacturers' Bloc" Is Opposed to this Provision in the Tariff Bill.

In session at the Hotel Pennsylvania, on Friday, Nov. 18, the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association adopted a resolution declaring that the Association strongly resented statements made by Wilbur F. Wakeman, secretary of the American Protective Tariff League, to the effect that domestic dye manufacturers were opposed to United States valuations, and wished "that it be clearly understood that it is in entire sympathy with all measures necessary to encourage and adequately protect all American manufacturing industries, including the American valuation plan."

The resolutions read as follows:

"Whereas, It has been brought to the attention of this association that it has been reported that the dyestuff manufacturers of the United States are opposed in the tariff legislation to what is known as the American valuation plan, therefore be it

"Resolved, That the president be instructed to advise the National Manufacturers' Association of the United States that it is the sense of this meeting of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association, manufacturers in the United States of synthetic organic chemicals, including dyestuffs that the statement reported in the New York Times of Nov. 18, as made by Wilbur F. Wakeman, secretary of the American Protective Tariff League, at a meeting of manufacturers held at the Hotel Pennsylvania, Nov. 17, under the auspices of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States, to the effect that the administrative feature of the tariff bill now under consideration by the Finance Committee of the United States Senate, providing for American valuation in the determination of ad valorem duties was opposed, among other influences, by the domestic dye manufacturers bloc is strongly resented, and the association desires that it be clearly understood that it is in entire sympathy with all measures necessary to encourage and adequately protect all American manufacturing industries, including the American valuation plan."

Dr. Charles H. Hertz, recently chosen president of the Association, presided at the meeting, which elected thirteen active members and one associate member. W. S. Caselman, of the Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland, was elected a member of the board of governors of the association, having been recommended by the intermediate section. The association is preparing the issuance of a pamphlet setting forth the address of Secretary Hoover which preceded the inaugural meeting in the City of Washington on Oct. 28, extracts from the constitution, and a statement covering fully the objects and purposes of the association. The formation of a committee, consisting probably of five or six representative members of the association, to be known as the "service committee of the organic chemical manufacturing industry" was discussed, but no action was taken. Within the next two weeks, some definite announcement may be expected. The Association will meet again Dec. 9 at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

A 60-foot list of diseases and their official N. F. and U. S. P. remedies, wholly dependent on alcohol for their manufacture, was recently submitted before the Senate Finance Committee as a means of demonstrating how the proposed additional tax of \$6.40 a gallon on ethyl alcohol would be a direct levy on the sick.

CHEMISTRY TO SOLVE DEFENSE PROBLEM

How science can aid in the defense of a nation and take the place of battleships and forts, was explained in a discussion on "Chemistry and Disarmament," at the joint meeting of the chemical societies held at Rumford Hall, 52 E. Forty-first st. Nov. 18. The organizations participating were the New York Sections of the American Chemical Society and the Societe de Chimie Industrielle and the American Section of the Society of Chemical Industry.

Harrison E. Howe, chairman of the Division of Research Extension of the National Research Council, said that even those who favor disarmament would scarcely be willing to leave a country unprotected. "Fortunately through chemical research," he continued, "knowledge is acquired which as it increases makes possible a corresponding decrease in armament as it is usually considered. Fortunately also, chemical research in normal times has a perfectly satisfactory and healthy outlet for its effort through the application of its results to business and industry. It seems obvious that chemical research properly managed, adequately supported, and carried through to the conclusion, is essential to industry, from the dollars and cents standpoint, and at the same time is vital in providing the knowledge which is the type of armament in which many Americans believe."

Francis P. Garvan, formerly Alien Property Custodian and now president of the Chemical Foundation, urged that chemists continue to push research in all directions so that they might be prepared in the event of any sudden attack from foreign foes. High explosives more powerful and poison gas more deadly than those now in use might be made at any time in out of the way places by secret and unscrupulous foes. Mr. Garvan took the position that the men of science of every nation should develop the means to defend their fellow men against such attacks. He declared also that the researches of chemistry would be a means of promoting peaceful industry, as well as of furnishing a substitute for battleships and forts.

Major H. S. Kimberly, formerly of the Chemical Warfare Service, exhibited official Navy Department motion pictures showing recent tests made upon the U. S. S. Alabama including air bombing, gas attacks and smoke screens, and also a reel depicting the destruction of the German cruiser Ost Friesland.

A. C. S. CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT

The candidates suggested by the local sections for president of the American Chemical Society for 1922 include Raymond F. Bacon, Ph.D., University of Chicago, '04, formerly Director of the Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., and at present engaged in consulting work in New York; E. C. Franklin, professor of organic chemistry at Leland Stanford University, Palo Alto, Cal.; Moses Gomberg, professor of organic chemistry at the University of Michigan; James Kendall, of Columbia University; Irving Langmuir, of the General Electric Co.; G. N. Lewis, professor of chemistry at the University of California; W. Lee Lewis, Ph.D., University of Chicago, 1906, Chairman of the Chicago Section of the A. C. S., and professor of chemistry at Northwestern University; Charles L. Reese, of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., formerly chairman of the Philadelphia (1918) and Delaware (1919) Sections of the A. C. S.; Edgar F. Smith, the present president of the American Chemical Society, and Henry P. Talbot, professor of chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

ATTACK ON U. S. POTASH INDUSTRY

In behalf of the American fertilizer industry, N. W. Ayer & Son, Philadelphia, are sending out propaganda against duty on potash proposed by American producers as a protection for the industry for five years. It is claimed by the advertising agency that the American producers are trying to slip over a joker in the tariff bill. Commenting on the statement, the American producers say in their bulletin "Potash":

"A 'joker,' in legislative parlance, we have always thought was something hidden, tucked away by somebody walking on tip-toe and saying 'Sh!' with his finger on his lips. We thought the less its sponsors said about a joker, the more of a joker it was. So it hurts our feelings to have this item called that when for a year we have been sending this poor little waif of a bulletin broadcast over the country with no other object than to call people's attention to the facts about this tariff on potash.

"In sober truth, we don't believe there is a solitary person in the country who is interested directly, indirectly or sideways in the price of potash, who doesn't know about this item in the bill. The fertilizer men and the farmers know about it and know too that if the American industry is not protected for a brief time they will have to buy their potash at German monopoly prices. The Germans know about it and are rushing potash to this country to get it in before the bill passes.

"Our plants have stood idle now for practically a year because Germany, aided by her falling mark exchange, swamped the market at cut-throat prices."

SENATE PASSES ANTI-BEER BILL

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, Nov. 23.—The Senate has passed the anti-beer bill, which permits search and seizure without a warrant. It is supplementary to the Volstead act and was bitterly fought in the House, and previously before the Judiciary Committee by defenders of constitutional rights of citizens, and by the New York Medical Association. Efforts are being made to induce President Harding not to sign the bill. Until he affixes his signature, the present regulations of the Department of Internal Revenue, permitting physicians to prescribe beer as a medicine, under the ruling of Attorney General Palmer, will remain in force.

HENRY WIGGLESWORTH RETIRES

Henry Wigglesworth, director of development of the General Chemical Co., has resigned his connection with the company and sails for Europe on the Adriatic on Wednesday for an indefinite stay. Mr. Wigglesworth has been connected with the General Chemical Co. since its inception and was a director and member of the executive committee for many years. Later under the regime of the Allied Chemical and Dye Corp., he was director of development for the company. He states that his present trip is to be a real vacation to last as long as it is enjoyable to him, and that he is freeing himself from every care before leaving this country.

The right of Edward J. Hart, wholesale druggist at 2316 Eighty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, to handle liquors under his wholesale druggist permit, issued June 30, 1921, was upheld in a decision by Federal Judge Edwin L. Garvin in Brooklyn. Judge Garvin signed an order directing the return to Hart of 996 cases of whisky, seized by Federal prohibition agents at the Wallabout Railroad Terminal the last month. The Government will appeal the case. Hart was formerly a saloon-keeper. The prohibition agent says the whisky carried by Hart was entirely out of proportion to his stock of drugs.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Aetna Expl.	10	10 1/4	Heyden Chem.	1 1/2	2
Aetna Expl., pf.	67	68	H'k Electro.	55	65
Air Reduction	38 1/2	39 1/2	H'k Electro, pf.	60	70
*Allied Chem. & D. 48	48 1/2	49 1/2	Int. Agricult.	9	9 1/2
*Allied Ch. & D., pf. 94	94 1/2	95 1/2	Int. Agricult., pf.	37 1/2	38
Am. Ag. Ch.	32 1/2	33	*Int. Nickel	12 1/2	13
*Am. Ag. Ch., pf.	60 1/2	61	*Int. Nickel, pf.	68	69
Am. Chiclé	8 1/2	9	*Int. Salt	43	60
Am. Chiclé, pf.	35	40	*K. Solvay	12	19
*Am. Cot. Oil.	22 1/2	23	*Mathieson Alk.	55	65
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf.	46	49	Merck & Co., pf.	77	79
Am. Cyan.	15	20	Merrimac	45	50
*Am. Cyan., pf.	35	45	Mulford Co.	150	150
*Am. Druggists S.	5 1/2	6	*Mutual Co.	81 1/2	82
Am. Glue	40	45	*National Lead, pf.	105	106
Am. Glue, pf.	65	70	*National Lead, pf.	124	125
*Am. Linseed	33 1/2	34	N. J. Zinc	96	100
*Am. Linseed, pf.	59 1/2	61	*Parke, Davis & Co. 83	83 1/2	84
*Am. Malt	12	13	Penn. Salt	65	67
*Am. Zinc	10 1/2	11	People's Gas, Chi.	51 1/2	52
*Amer. Zinc, pf.	32 1/2	35	Procter & Gamble.	676	685
Atlas Powder	110	115	Procter & Gam., pf.	101	101 1/2
Atlas Powd., pf.	67	70	Rollin Ch.	50	60
British Am. Chem.	1	65	Rol. Ch., pf.	80	90
By. Prod. Co.	57	65	Royal Baking Po.	80	85
Carborundum	135	135 1/2	Royal Bak. Po., pf.	81	85
Carborundum, pf.	115 1/2	116	Sherwin-Williams	520	540
Casein Co.	30	45	Stand. Ch.	90	100
Celluloid Co.	104	104 1/2	Swan & Finch.	45	55
Celluloid Co., pf.	102	104	*Tenn. C. & Chem.	9	9 1/2
Ches. Mfg.	185	200	Tex. Gulf. Sul.	27	27 1/2
*Ches. Mfg., pf.	100	102	Union Carbide	45	45 1/2
*Corn Products	88 1/2	89	Union Sulphur	73	74 1/2
*Corn Products, pf.	109	109 1/2	*Un. Drug	38	40
*Davison Chem.	51	51 1/2	*Un. Drug, 1st pf.	88	90
Dow Chem.	200	200	*Un. Dyewood	56	60
Dow Ch., pf.	103	103	*Un. Dyewood, pf.	94	96
Du Pont	108	108	Un. Gas, Imp.	31	33 1/2
Du Pont, pf.	69	71	Un. Gas, Imp., pf.	49 1/2	50
*Freeport, Tex. Sul.	15 1/2	16	*U. S. Gypsum.	39 1/2	40
*Freeport, Tex. Sul. pf. 91	91	93	*U. S. Indus. Al.	31 1/2	33 1/2
Grasselli	130	130	*U. S. Indus. Al., pf.	85	85
Grasselli, pf.	90	95	*Va.-Car. Ch.	31 1/2	33 1/2
Hercules, Powder.	135	140	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf.	76	77
Hercules, Powd., pf. 87	87	90	*V. Vivaudou	7	7 1/2

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

Among stocks sold last week, at the Auction Salesrooms in Vesey st., New York, were 50 shares of Granton Chemical Co. preferred stock, \$55 for the lot; 37 1/2 shares of the common stock at \$55 for the lot; 100 shares of the preferred and 75 shares of common, \$55 for the lot; 100 shares of preferred and 75 shares of common, \$45 for the lot. The offices of the company are at 350 Madison ave., New York, and factories at New Brunswick, N. J. The officers of the company believe the sales were made by a stockholder for income tax purposes, the owner preferring to take a loss rather than include the stock in his income tax report.

The directors of the Chesebrough Manufacturing Co. have declared a dividend of \$3.50 a share on the common stock, payable Dec. 28 to stockholders of record Dec. 12. Three months ago the company suspended payments and the stock broke from 170 to 125. It has since recovered to around 160. This was the second time in the history of this company that dividends were suspended only to be resumed in the following quarter.

The directors of the Texas Gulf Sulfur Co. have declared an initial dividend of 50 cents a share, and in addition an extra dividend of the same amount. Both are payable Dec. 15, to stock of record Dec. 1.

The National Lead Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 16.

The trustees appointed to conserve the assets of Louis K. Liggett, president of the United Drug Co., have been discharged, all debts having been paid.

The Chemical Catalog Co., Inc., has obtained a judgment for \$166.03 against the Famous Oven Mfg. Co., Inc.

The rise in Corn Products Refining stock to 90 last week, establishing a new high for the year, gave rise to reports that the directors might increase the dividend disbursement because of good earnings. For the five years beginning with 1916 and ending 1920 the company earned 85 per cent on its common stock after paying preferred dividends. Earnings for the first nine months of the current year showed 7 1/2 per cent on the common. The total distribution on the common stock since the initial disbursement in January, 1920, has been 10 1/2 per cent. Profit and loss surplus of the company now approximates \$44,000,000.

For the quarter ended Sept. 30 the International Cement Corporation reported a net income after charges and taxes of \$420,792, compared with \$348,168 in the preceding quarter, and \$499,655 in the first quarter of 1921. Net profit amounted to \$674,983, against \$625,877 in the June quarter and \$663,028 in the March quarter. For the nine months the net income totaled \$1,268,617, equivalent after allowing for the quarterly dividend on the preferred stock outstanding during the third quarter to \$3.83 a share earned on the 323,573 shares of common stock outstanding September 30.

The Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland, reports that the volume of turnover for the year ended Aug. 31, 1921, was \$37,021,293. The balance sheet Aug. 31, 1921, shows: Cash \$1,519,252; U. S. Liberty bonds, convertible investments, \$543,887; notes receivable and trade acceptances, \$341,308; accounts receivable, \$6,138,988; prepaid purchases, \$98,303; merchandise inventory \$11,206,268; notes payable, \$5,039,500; bankers' acceptances payable, \$327,000; accounts payable, \$443,916; surplus, \$125,728, and total assets and liabilities, \$37,302,409.

For the six months ended Sept. 30, 1921, the International Nickel Company reports deficit after charges. Federal taxes and preferred dividends of \$696,188, as compared with surplus of \$1,994,640, or \$1.19 a share (\$25 par), on the common stock in the corresponding period of 1920.

New Incorporations

Groves Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O., capital \$25,000. W. A. Groves, Joseph Gill, Frank E. Wood, Daniel W. Murphy, M. Barrett.

Great Eastern Chemical Co., Dover, Del., capital \$50,000. Incorporated by Colonial Charter Co., Wilmington, Del.

Vera Chemical Corp., Stoneham, Mass., capital \$100,000.

Ni'e Queen Corp., 3425 Indiana ave., Chicago, capital \$200,000. To manufacture chemicals. J. Delos Bell, George H. Walker, Claude A. Barnett.

Southern Pine Products Co., Biloxi, Miss., capital \$2,000,000. To manufacture turpentine and rosin. D. J. and E. C. Gay, Biloxi; J. O. Gillespie, Gulfport, Miss. Incorporated by United States Corporation Co., 55 Cedar st., New York.

Seranton Color and Chemical Co., Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. Incorporated by the Corporation Service Co., Wilmington, Del.

Seydel Chemical Co., Nitro, W. Va., capital \$1,500,000. Herman Seydel, Paul Seydel, 86 Forest st., Jersey City; James B. Pitcher, 120 Broadway, New York; Frank C. Pitcher and Richard S. Bicknell, Nitro.

Temple Cotton Oil Co., Hone, Ark., capital \$1,000,000. H. A. Carpenter, president; F. O. Coleman, vice president; R. L. Waite, secretary-treasurer.

Jefferson Shortening Co. of New York, Dover, Del., capital \$250,000. Cottonseed oil. Nathaniel J. Nowson, Harry H. MacDaniel, New York; William R. White, Highland Park, N. J. Incorporated by Corporation Trust Co. of America, Wilmington.

Analcol Chemical Co., Manhattan, capital \$25,000. C. Pomarici, M. and A. Saracena. Attorney, L. Miscione, 291 Broadway.

Robertson Certified Lubricants, Manhattan, capital \$15,000. L. C. Pearl, O. Henning. Attorney, M. H. Robertson, 196 Eleventh ave.

Bridgeport Distributing Co., Manhattan, capital \$20,000. To make chemicals. L. Vitale, S. Cannizzaro, M. Pescarola. Attorney, B. S. Vitale, 172 Nassau st.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, Pages 1110-1111

TRADE AWAITING ALKALI PRICES

Contract-Making Delayed By Lack of Certainty in Freight Rates and the High Labor Market—Arsenic Higher on Increased Demand—Resellers Reduce Soda Ash.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Arsenic, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

Declined

Alum, Chrome Potash, 1c lb. Potassium Permanganate, 1c lb.
Soda Ash (resale), 15c cwt.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial	lb. \$1.10	\$1.10	\$1.10	\$1.10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sulfuric Acid, 66 deg.	ton 17.00	17.00	17.00	20.50
Bleaching Powder Works. .	100 lbs. 2.25	2.25	2.25	4.00
Copper Sulfate	100 lbs. 5.25	5.25	5.00	6.00
Potash, Caustic	lb. .05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05	.16
Saltpetre, gran.	lb. .07 $\frac{3}{4}$	.07 $\frac{3}{4}$	.09 $\frac{1}{4}$	.11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Soda Ash, 58 p.c.	100 lbs. 2.00	2.15	2.15	1.90
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.	100 lbs. 3.90	3.90	3.90	3.80
Potassium Bichromate	lb. .10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.11	.22
Average	3.428	3.445	3.423	4.089

Heavy chemical business moved in fair volume during the week showing some improvement over the previous period. Buyers are interested to a greater extent, although not as much so as the general firm attitude of sellers would seem to justify. Members of the trade are rather free in their predictions of firmness in existing prices and possibly slight advances during the next few months. The extreme strength of the English markets and the continued uncertainty of the German situation are leading to greater firmness in the import situation where importers are willing to offer definite supplies at all. The alkali situation is clearing up noticeably although makers are still reticent about making their entire quotas of contracts. The contracts so far made have covered periods of less than six months with few exceptions and buyers have even insisted that they be protected against declines on these short contracts. The lack of certainty in the rail situation, as well as the high labor market, have added to the difficulties of sellers of contracts.

Prices have shown little definite movement during the week. The alkali prices named last week have been generally accepted by makers. Arsenic prices are quoted higher on increased consuming interest. Imported chrome potash alum and potassium permanganate are quoted lower on the spot. Resellers of soda ash have reduced their prices following the lower prices announced by makers last week. Cyanide and yellow prussiate are holding very firm and reports of lower import costs on the latter are emphatically denied. Caustic potash is softer and fractionally lower. Potassium carbonate is still very weak and inactive on short spot supplies. Importers prices on barium chloride for arrival are uncertain on the uncertainty of the foreign situation and domestic makers are able to do some business at prices above those quoted on spot importers stocks.

Acid, Acetic—The disagreement between makers of acetic continues. Some are being forced to base their prices on acetate of lime at \$2.00 per hundred and

others are operating on acetate of lime at \$1.75. For this reason carlots of 28 per cent acetic in barrels are quoted at \$2.50 and \$2.75 per hundred according to maker and other grades are based on these prices. A similar difference exists on glacial at 10c and 11c per pound.

Acid, Mixed—Makers are holding the recent reduction firm. Nitric is named at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c per unit according to seller and sulfuric at 1c per unit. Contract buyers are not eager to take on obligations as yet except for limited periods.

Acid, Muriatic—Makers still disagree on price although there is little doubt that firm business could be put through on a competitive basis with any of them. Prices on commercial acid are quoted at \$1.50@2.00 per hundred for 20 degrees in carlots of carboys according to maker. Iron free acid is held at \$1.75 per hundred for 20 degrees in carlots of carboys. Other grades are held at proportionate figures.

Acid, Sulfuric—Prices are unchanged on a gradually improving movement. Contracts are being entered by consumers in fair volume for 1922 with prices at quoted levels except in exceptional cases. Quotations on 60 degree acid are \$11.00@12.00 per ton and on 66 degree, \$17.00@18.00 per ton in tank cars f.o.b. nearby works.

Alum—Ammonia alum is on a competitive basis between makers and importers at 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ c@4c per pound for lump. Importers are unable to promise definite arrivals from abroad and prospects for them are not at all bright at present. Imported potash alums still figure largely in the market at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@4c per pound for lump against a makers' price of 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ c@6c. Imported chrome potash alum is lower at 7c@9c per pound according to seller and quantity.

Ammonium Chloride—The importers' game in sal ammoniac is hardly worth the candle under present conditions. Makers are quoting prices on a par with foreign spot offerings and the foreign market is showing a pronounced upward trend. Shipments are uncertain and the margin of profit is narrowing. Makers quote 7c@7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c per pound for gray granulated and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@7 $\frac{3}{4}$ c per pound for white granulated. Imported lump is held at 15c@16c per pound.

Arsenic—Improved demand from the insecticide trade has forced strength into the arsenic market and sales are said to have been made over the week end as high as 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound. It is still possible to do 6c however for round lots. Red arsenic is unchanged at 11c@12c per pound.

Barium Chloride—One domestic maker is doing business as high as \$75.00 per ton although reports in other quarters indicate that \$52.00 is possible for bagged crystals. Some question has been raised as to the quality of this low priced stuff. Imported offerings are heard at \$55.00 per ton ex-store and shipment prices for indefinite arrival as low as \$48.00 per ton. The latter figure is not attractive to buyers.

Bleaching Powder—Makers of bleach assert that they will be compelled to ask higher prices during the coming year than during the past and state that they have been forced to operate at a loss most of this year. Consumers point to imported bleach and state that rather

than pay higher prices for domestic goods they will buy abroad. In any case the situation seems to be approaching a delicate point although the manufacturers believe that it will be impossible for consumers to import the immense quantities necessary and state further that the imported material is decidedly inferior to the domestic. Prices are named at \$2.50 per hundred f.o.b. works although it is possible to do \$2.25 still.

Copper Sulfate—Extreme firmness is noted at \$5.25 per hundred on the strength of the metal and there are makers who refuse to go below \$5.35. From these figures prices range up to \$5.65 per hundred for smaller lots.

Potash, Caustic—Importers' prices are softer and 5½¢ per pound can be done. The shipment price of 5½¢ means little on the uncertainty of delivery.

Potassium Permanganate—Importers quote lower at 15¢@16¢ per pound on the spot for pure permanganate. Domestic makers quote up to 22¢ for technical but offer little.

Soda Ash—The spot market has followed the makers' decline of last week and prices are at present quoted around \$2.00 per hundred with some sales rumored as low as \$1.90. Makers quote \$1.47½¢@1.50 per hundred basis 48 per cent f.o.b. works or \$1.78 per hundred flat.

Soda, Caustic—The spot market is weak at \$3.90@4.00 per hundred. Makers quote \$2.90 per hundred basis 60 per cent f.o.b. works for short time contracts, which is equivalent to \$3.70 per hundred flat.

Sodium Bichromate—Contracts are being made at 8¢ per pound for delivery during the next few months.

Sodium Cyanide—Difficulties with shipments from abroad are interfering materially with the importers' business, which has fallen off materially lately. Domestic makers quote 96-98 per cent cyanide at 28¢@30¢ per pound while importers' nominal prices are 27½¢ per pound for 128 per cent. Consumers lack confidence in the quality of the imported.

Soda Prussiate—Prices on yellow prussiate remain firm at recently prevailing levels in spite of a slight slowing up of demand. Prices abroad are very firm in spite of unfounded rumors of a reduction in England. Spot goods generally is quoted at 14¾¢ per pound but 14½¢ is possible under some conditions. Makers are not offering in the open market.

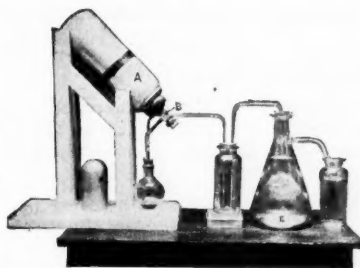
The United States Court of Customs Appeals has decided the suit of C. J. Tower & Sons vs. the United States, overruling the firm's protest. A heavy grayish black powder was assessed by the Collector at 10¢ per pound as oxide of cobalt. The importers protested that it was properly free of duty under the provision for cobalt and cobalt ore. The Board of General Appraisers overruled the protest of the importers, and the decision of the board is affirmed.

Canada's imports of fertilizers during September, nearly all from the United States, were valued at \$147,262, as compared with \$851,380, of which \$657,100 was from the United States in September, 1920. For the six months ending September, the total imports were \$905,192, of which \$762,056 was from the United States, as compared with total imports of \$2,730,880, of which \$2,324,743 was from the United States during the corresponding period of 1920.

H. H. Foster, formerly vice-president of F. W. Frost & Co., Inc., has taken over the chemical department of the company. Offices have been taken at 3 Cedar st. The selling agency for the American Nitration Company of Nutley, N. J., for the sale of its products has been transferred to Mr. Foster. F. W. Duerk will be Mr. Foster's assistant. They were formerly with Frank Hemingway, Inc.

METHOD OF HANDLING LIQUID CHLORINE

The comparative ease with which liquid chlorine can be handled commercially was demonstrated by D. K. Bartlett, of the Electro Bleaching Gas Co., at the meet-



ing of the National Safety Congress in Boston recently. The comparatively slow rate of evaporation of the chlorine was shown by using the apparatus as set up in the accompanying illustration. A 10 lb. cylinder A was tipped up in a rack so that liquid instead of gaseous chlorine would run out when the valve B was opened. The round flask C caught the liquid. The gas that boiled off during the experiment passed through the guard bottle D and was absorbed in caustic soda solution in the bottles E and F. When the valve on the cylinder was opened the first liquid that ran out immediately evaporated until the valve, tubing and flask C were chilled by the evaporating liquid to 33.6° Centigrade, the boiling point of liquid chlorine. This took only a few minutes as the evaporation of a kilogram of liquid chlorine absorbs about 67 calories. About an ounce of liquid chlorine was run into the flask. This boiled quietly for over an hour before the last drop passed off in gas form, in spite of the absence of any insulation.

CHEMIST TELLS HOW TO SAVE COAL

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Philadelphia, Nov. 23.—Those who would keep their coal bills down may gain much information from the addresses of Dr. E. H. Weidlein, director of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, who spoke before the Philadelphia Section of the American Chemical Society last week. Dr. Weidlein said that economy in fuel was of the greatest importance, especially in power plants, industrial establishments and office buildings.

"It is recognized generally," continued Dr. Weidlein, "that the losses of heat from bare pipes and boilers are considerable, yet their real magnitude is little appreciated. The fact that the loss from one thousand square feet of exposed surface at 100 pounds per square inch in steam pressure represents more than 300 tons of coal annually is a sufficient justification for the serious consideration of this subject. The value of a good non-heat conducting cover should therefore not be overlooked."

One of these covers, composed of eighty-five per cent of magnesium carbonate, and of fifteen per cent of asbestos introduced as a binder, has been found very efficient, according to a recently completed report by the Mellon Institute.

Tin prices are steady at 29¼¢ for spot Straits, and 29½¢ for futures. In London standard grades declined 10s in a quiet market, which brought the prices down to £160 15s for futures. Reported sales were 50 tons spot and 200 tons futures. The market closed easy. Straits was down 10s for spot at £159 5s, but the price of Eastern shipment advanced £1 15s to £162 5s on sales of 150 tons. Straits deliveries on the Metal Exchange were 2½ to 12½ points up, as to position, the nearer options being the stronger.

The Fine Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Fine Chemicals, Pages 1096-1097

MEDICINALS IRREGULARLY INACTIVE

Reported Cut in Denatured Alcohol—Maker Reduces Thymol Iodide—Quicksilver Firmer—Cocoa Butter Down on Imports—Permanganate Weak—Petroleum Higher.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Bismuth, Metallic, 5c lb.	Mercury, \$1 flask
Camphor, Monobromated, 10c lb.	Petrolatum, 1½c lb.
Glycerin, C.P., ½c lb.	Santonin, \$10 lb.
Sugar Milk, ½c lb.	
Declined	
*Acid Benzoic, 3c lb.	Magnesium Carb. Blocks, 2c lb.
*Alcohol, Denat., 4c lb.	*Potass. Bicarb., 1c lb.
*Caffeine Citrated, 40c lb.	*Potass. Permanganate, 1c lb.
*Caffeine Alkaloid, 15c lb.	Thymol Iodide, 25c lb.
Cocoa Butter, 3c lb.	
Antipyrine, 5c lb.	

*Imported or Resale

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetanilid	\$.33	\$.33	\$.33	\$.40
Acid Citric, resellers .....	.45	.45	.45	.45
Calomel, American .....	.82	.82	.82	1.10
Camphor, Jap., ref. ....	.91	.91	.82	.95
Caffeine, Alkaloid	5.25	5.25	5.25	6.75
Iodine, Resublimed	3.50	3.50	3.50	4.00
Menthol	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.00
Morphine Sulfate	4.80	4.80	4.80	5.80
Potassium Bromide, Cryst. ....	.19	.19	.19	.47
Quinine Sulfate, Import .....	.68	.68	.70	.70
Sodium Salicylate .....	.28	.28	.25	.50
Strychnine Sulfate	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.55
Average	1.95	1.95	1.94	2.19

Irregularly inactive, is the term which best expresses the character of the medicinal chemical business this week. As compared with demand of last week and a fortnight previous, buying has dwindled to limited proportions. With the end of the year only a month off, the fact that consumers have cut down on their already restricted purchases in preparation for the annual inventory formalities, is not altogether surprising. Manufacturers are evidently resigned to a period of general inactivity between now and the first of the year. Basically, the market situation has not weakened as a result of the smaller demand, except perhaps in the case of some resale holders who are anxious to move their stocks at once. Competition between domestic manufacturers, and between manufacturers and dealers as well, continues extremely keen. The still comparatively limited importations of German goods, and consequent reduced stocks here of imported chemicals, is a factor on the other hand which tends for stability.

Price revisions over the week have been few and confined chiefly to resellers and importers. In view of the higher position of the gum, monobromated camphor is higher. Metallic bismuth has advanced. Owing to export demand, sugar of milk is firmer. Quicksilver is well maintained at the slightly higher levels. Santonin is nominal although a shipment is about due to arrive here. Benzoic acid and soda benzoate have softened a trifle. Denatured alcohol is weaker. Imported caffeine is lower. New imports of cocoa butter have weakened the spot position. Thymol iodide has been cut again. Antipyrine is soft in competition. Potash bicarbonate and permanganate are easier. All grades of petrolatum are higher.

Acid Acetylsalicylic—Manufacturers quote unchanged

at 65c a pound basis 100 pound lots. Seasonal demand good with manufacturers competing for business. Resale stocks depleted.

Acid Benzoic—The position of U.S.P. benzoic has softened a trifle on spot and is now inside at 60c a pound. Ranges up to 80c as to seller and quality. Sodium benzoate at 53c@70c unchanged.

Acid Salicylic—Quiet and in limited demand only. Held by makers unchanged at 22c a pound. Resale lots offered at 20c for U.S.P. spot.

Alcohol—Although reports from some quarters indicate sharply lower prices for denatured alcohols, some leading producers deny a change. Quotations for No. 6, for example, are heard from 34c all the way up to 44c a gallon. Whether in tank cars or barrels was not stated in the low figure, but the latter is for drums. The range therefore, is from 34c@44c for No. 6, and 35c@45c for No. 5. Wood alcohol continues easy and under pressure at 65c@70c in barrels for 95-97. Resale lots from 60c a gallon up.

Antipyrine—Continues easy and subject to competition for the limited business on spot. Now quoted at \$1.75 a pound here.

Bismuth—The price of metallic bismuth has been advanced to a basis of \$1.70 a pound inside for spot New York stocks. Preparations unchanged.

Bromides—Quiet and showing no change. Demand is limited and at the same time, spot supplies of imported are reduced. The result is a steady market at 15c@16c for potash, 16c@17c for sodium. Manufacturers adhere to 19c for potassium and 20c for sodium.

Caffeine—Supplies of imported caffeine alkaloid are offered here at slightly lower prices, \$4.35 a pound now ruling. Demand even at the reduced figure is very small. Manufacturers adhere to \$5.25 for alkaloid, but have cut the minor preparations on a parity with citrated at \$3.80 a pound.

Camphor—Some manufacturers have advanced the price of camphor monobromated to a basis of \$1.70 a pound as a result of the high prices for gum. Gum is in somewhat lessened demand but steadily maintained on spot at 90c@91c a pound for Japanese 2½ lb. slabs in cases. Small sizes at 92c up to 97c for Japanese ounces. American refiners quote on the same basis without change, 92c a pound for bulk gum in barrels to 98c for half ounces in one pound cartons. Chinese crude at 68c@70c spot, while refined is commanding the same schedule as the Japanese. Jap for shipment is 73c c. i. f.

Cocoa Butter—Owing to heavy imports of cocoa butter last week, the spot situation has softened to a basis of 27c for bulk goods. Demand continues steady but not large. Small sizes, cakes and fingers, as to brand and packing, from 32½c a pound up to 36½c.

Cod Liver Oil—Steady on spot with demand routine but not as heavy as noted two or three weeks ago. Prices on spot unchanged at \$17.50@18.50 a barrel for new Norwegian oil, as to brand and seller. For shipment, reports indicate that cables quote equal to \$19.00 and \$20.00 a barrel. Of course, this means nothing in the present stage of the game, as higher prices for shipment than on spot, are more the rule than the exception.

Chloroform—Outside goods in resale hands at 35c a

pound for large drums. Leading manufacturers quote direct at 43c a pound unchanged.

Cream Tartar—Imported still in reduced supply and firmly held at 27c@28c a pound. Demand routine. American makers at 33c unchanged.

Formaldehyde—Continues weak and in limited demand only. Resale barrels at 10½c spot unchanged. Hexa at 72c, possibly 70c.

Glycerin—Reports from refiners indicate that 14½c a pound for C.P. in drums is now the inside basis for open quotations at least. Demand although indicated as better in some quarters, has not moved far beyond the routine class. Cans at 16c@16½c a pound.

Magnesium Carbonate—Small sized blocks of U.S.P. carbonate are slightly cheaper at 18c for four ounce, 20c for two ounce, and 22c for one ounce sizes. Bulk in barrels unchanged at 12c for U.S.P.

Menthol—Spot supplies of menthol are still reported limited and very firmly held although no change in price is noted. Cases at \$4.75 a pound while less than case lots command \$4.90 up. Demand principally of a jobbing character.

Mercury—The spot situation in quicksilver is firmer, that is from outside appearances. Best for spot metal is \$41.00 a flask while American selling agents name \$42.00. For shipment from Italy, late cables name \$38.25 c.i.f., subject to confirmation. Whether the situation is really firmer in Italy or whether they are manipulating the market for the benefit of New York and London, is hard to determine. But, \$38.25 c.i.f. looks firmer. A rumor last week of \$37.00 spot metal caused a flurry for about half-a-day in this market.

Petrolatum—All grades firmer owing to the better position of crude oils. Snow white at 13½c a pound, lily white at 12½c, cream at 7c and light amber at 5½c spot.

Potassium Bicarbonate—Supplies are offered cheaper on spot at 9c a pound for U.S.P. goods.

Potassium Permanganate—Imported goods reported available at 15c a pound inside for U.S.P. with demand dull. American makers at 22c.

Quinine—In steady demand with spot supplies of imported sulfate again becoming reduced. Quoted unchanged at 67½c@68c an ounce in 100s. American manufacturers reported securing a materially larger proportion of the business on spot at 70c basis hundred ounce tins.

Santonin—A lot due here for distribution late this week. Nothing available at this writing on spot except a few ounce lots. Nominally held on a basis of \$10.00 per ounce for what is left.

Sugar Milk—As a result of good demand for export during the past fortnight, spot prices are higher at 17½c @18c a pound.

Thymol Iodide—Announcement of a further cut in thymol iodide has been made by a maker. The new basis is \$7.75@8.00 a pound. Thymol easy at \$4.90@ \$5.00 a pound.

The New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association has protested to Congress against the provision in the revenue measure to raise the tax of \$2.20 a proof gallon on alcohol to \$6.40, declaring that the provision is a menace to public health in that it would prohibit the use of many medicines in which alcohol is an ingredient by a large class of people.

HEARING IN HYDROGEN PEROXIDE SUIT

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, Nov. 23.—The Federal Trade Commission on Monday heard final argument in its complaint against John Bene & Sons, Inc., New York City, dealing in hydrogen peroxide. The complaint alleges that the respondent procured from the general manager of the McCrory chain store syndicate a bottle of a solution sold under the trade name of Daxol, and that following an analysis made by the Stillwell Laboratories it advised the Woolworth, McCrory, Kresge and Kress five and ten cent store chain syndicates that the competitor's product is a solution of calcium hypochlorite or as it is usually known, bleaching powder containing lime, and that the use of the competitor's product on the human body would be attended with great danger. A similar analysis was made later and also sent to two of the chain store syndicates. The allegation of the complaint is that the report made by the chemical laboratories circulated by the respondent contained false and misleading statements concerning the product of its competitor.

W. Rossiter Redmond, of Brooklyn, N. Y., appeared before the Commission as counsel for the respondent and Judge Roberts argued the case for the Commission. Mr. Redmond declared that the analysis of Daxol was made at the request of the McCrory syndicate and that acting in good faith Mr. Bene also sent the report of the laboratories concerning the product to the other chain store syndicates. Counsel for the Commission stated from testimony given in the record by Mr. Campbell, acting chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture, that the product contained no lime, and Judge Roberts stated that the analysis made by Mr. Campbell was the only 100 per cent analysis in the record and therefore the only one to be relied upon.

Commissioner Gaskill asked counsel for the respondent to consider whether one competitor has an unqualified right to express and circulate an opinion derogatory of a competitor's product irrespective of the truth or falsity of the opinion expressed, not in the nature of information to the consuming public, but to the purchasing agents of large distributors previously handling both products. The Commissioner pointed out that the act looked to the fairness of the method employed in competition, that the method wholly apart from the substance of the expression might possibly be unfair and objectionable from that point alone.

MUST RENEW TAX-FREE ALCOHOL PERMITS

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 23.—The Prohibition Commissioner has sent notice to Internal Revenue Collectors that "permits granted for tax-free alcohol on Form 1447 expire on the thirty-first day of December of the calendar year in which issued. Therefore, persons holding such permits, issued during the present calendar year, who wish to procure tax-free alcohol for use during the ensuing year, or who carry over to the ensuing year alcohol procured during the present calendar year, should, as required by Article 76 of said regulations, file applications for new permits before Dec. 31, 1921. The date of expiration of a permit issued on Form 1447 is written in the upper right hand corner of the application, beneath the number of the permit. In order to facilitate the issuance of renewal permits applications should be filed as far in advance of December 31, 1921, as may be practicable.

"New bonds are not required with renewal applications, where the bonds previously filed are in sufficient penal sum to cover the needs of the applicants and the security afforded thereby has not become in any way impaired."

The Intermediate and Dye Market

Current Spot Quotations of Intermediates and Dyes, Pages 1102-1103

LARGE DYE IMPORTS WORRY MAKERS

Lake Colors Prominent in the List of October Licenses Issued—Manufacturers Fear Ruinous Competition—Some Shading of Prices Noted on Firm Orders

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced
No Advances
Declined

Benzidine Base, 5c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Benzene, C. P. gal.	\$.27	\$.27	\$.27	\$.35
Naphthalene, flake lb.	.07	.07	.07	.08
Phenol lb.	.10	.10	.09	.11
Xylene, 10 degrees gal.	.35	.35	.35	.45
Toluene, pure gal.	.28	.28	.28	.35
Aniline Oil lb.	.17½	.17½	.18	.22
Benzaldehyde lb.	.45	.45	.45	.45
Betanaphthol, dist. lb.	.30	.30	.30	.42
Paranitroaniline lb.	.77	.77	.77	1.05
o-Toluidine lb.	.25	.25	.25	.27
Average	0.301	0.301	0.300	0.374

Business in dyes and intermediates is little changed from the previous week. Buyers are able to get price concessions for firm orders in some quarters while other makers refuse to shade prices to a point where they are unable to show a profit. The total quantity of domestic material moved has not been as great as might be on account of the heavy licensing of foreign dyes for import. The announcement of the list of licenses granted during October totalling about three-quarters of a million pounds of dyes has caused much unfavorable comment in the trade, especially among the makers of lake colors. The alizarine colors in the list were particularly heavy as might have been expected, but the lake makers are at a loss to explain the reason for such heavy imports of colors competitive with theirs. The new ruling of the Treasury Department forcing importers to be more particular in identifying the dyes they need is expected to have a favorable influence on future licenses. At the meeting of the new Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association on Friday, the association went on record as favoring the Fordney American valuation plan, which it is hoped will help the situation, should Congress fail to include a licensing plan in the permanent tariff.

Prices generally are little changed. Open quotations are being adhered to strictly by many manufacturers but this condition does not prevail throughout the market. Some makers are willing to shade prices to a point where many others are unable to compete where actual business is offered. Benzidine base has been cut further in one direction. Competition continues keen in aniline oil and betanaphthol. Makers of para-nitroaniline are still in disagreement as to price, with one factor inclined to reduce prices and the other holding firm at recent levels. The crude situation is little changed although a gradually improved supply in first hands is noted. Alpha-naphthylamine is subject to sharp shading in some directions.

Coal-Tar Crudes

Benzene—A gradual improvement in the steel trade has increased the quantity of crude tar available to refiners and supplies of refined benzene are showing a

continued easing on this account. Demand has been good and no quantity of benzene has been allowed to get out into the open market. Consumers are in a much better position as regards supplies. Refiners' prices on refined benzene are unchanged on a basis of 27c@33c per gallon in tank cars and drums. The motor fuel trade continues to absorb large quantities of 90 per cent benzol at prices around 25c@31c per gallon in tank cars and drums.

Naphthalene—Resale supplies are practically cleaned out and it is increasingly difficult to better the makers' figures at 7½c@8½c per pound for flake and 8½c@9½c per pound for balls. It may be possible to locate a few odd lots as low as 7c per pound still but there is some doubt of it.

Phenol—Stocks are in firm hands and it is impossible for the moment to do better than 10c per pound from resellers. Government surplus stocks are still offered at 12c@17c per pound according to quantity and packing.

Intermediates

Acid, 1, 2, 4—Demand is inactive with makers in control of stocks at a firm level of \$1.00 per pound. No instances of shading could be found.

Acid, Anthranilic—Makers are in disagreement as to price on technical anthranilic, but under the circumstances it is possible that the differences are due to slight quality differences. One quotes technical acid as low as \$1.10 and another as high as \$1.25 per pound. The pure acid could not be located below \$1.40 per pound.

Acid, Gamma—The low-priced maker of gamma is very firm in his ideas of price at \$2.25 per pound for large quantity business and asks \$2.50 per pound for smaller lots. The highest-priced maker quotes \$2.70 per pound but admits that he is doing no business at this.

Acid, H—Prices are named at \$1.05@1.15 per pound by makers and resellers are able to do \$1.00 easily. Firm business with them should be possible below even this level. Some of the makers of H have been forced to withdraw from the market at the present level.

Acid, Salicylic—For the moment, the price war, which has been raging in salicylic and derivatives lately seems to have subsided although prices on technical acid are unchanged at 18c@20c per pound.

Alpha-naphthylamine—Resale alpha-naphthylamine is said to be available even below 25c per pound but no definite stocks could be found at such prices. Admittedly 30c quoted by makers can be shaded but hardly to such an extent.

Aniline Oil—Price competition is keen among makers. Evidence of definite prices below 18c per pound was lacking but rumors of 16c persist in spite of the absence of resale material in the market. Consumers are taking on fair supplies but the potential production is still far greater than potential consumption. The recent tightness of the benzene situation has prevented continuance of price cutting.

Benzidine—Some makers of base have reduced prices on base to 95c per pound although this reduction has not yet been generally followed. Others quote up to \$1.05 per pound. Demand has been fair and the maker who leads the reduction states that lower costs made

the drop possible. Sulfate is inactive at recently prevailing prices of 75c@80c per pound.

Dimethylaniline—Continued reports of 42c prices are heard as from resellers, but it is believed that this figure has been reached by makers themselves in shading from their quoted price of 45c per pound. Business has been limited.

Monochlorobenzene—Makers are willing to do business on large lots of chlorobenzene as low as 10c per pound and quote up to 12c per pound for smaller lots.

Meta-nitroaniline—The weakness of one maker of dinitrobenzene has forced weakness into meta-nitroaniline. Prices as quoted are based on 85c per pound for round lots but there is no question that it is possible to shade this figure on firm business.

Para-nitroaniline—The market for para is in a more or less demoralized condition on account of the price cutting of certain factors in the trade. One maker has done below 75c per pound during the week on competitive business. Others state that their minimum price is 77c per pound for quantity and that they are not willing to shade this for business. Smaller lots were moved as high as 80c per pound. Demand has been very fair but the greater part of business has been done by the low-priced seller.

The manufacture of starch from the tree ferns which cover the Island of Hawaii, T. H., is being conducted on a commercial scale and promises to develop into a large industry, as the supplies of raw material are almost inexhaustible. The fern is cut close to the ground and about two feet of the upper part of the trunk, which contains little starch, is replanted to produce a new tree. The log used in the manufacture of starch is usually about six feet in length and about ten inches in diameter, with a starchy heart. The starch is washed out with water from the crushed mass of the core and is then dried. Tree-fern arrowroot is declared to be superior to the best Bermuda arrowroot.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. have placed on the market du Pont Violamine B, which is a new violet similar in its properties to the one announced some time ago, du Pont Violamine R. This product is used to some extent in silk and also wool printing. It finds use in the paper trade, especially for use on high grade paper and is very well suited for the preparing of wallpaper and lithographic lakes. In union material cotton effect threads are stained slightly and in wool and silk unions the silk effects are dyed slightly stronger than the wool.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has overruled a protest of Geigy Co., Inc., covering imported coal-tar color upon which duty was assessed at 30 per cent and 5 cents per pound under Title 7, Group 3, Section 501. It was claimed by the importer that the merchandise was not dutiable as assessed, but should have been assessed at only 15 per cent ad valorem under Paragraph 21, covering manufactures of coal-tar. No evidence supporting this contention was introduced at the hearing, and the protest was overruled.

Construction of highways to the total value of \$76,400,000, covering 6,261 miles and employing more than 150,000 workers, is about to be undertaken by 30 States, as the direct result of the recent passage of the Federal Highway Act. This is the act which was recommended by the President's Conference on Unemployment as an emergency measure to provide jobs for the nation's unemployed.

The Mutual Paper Co., has obtained a judgment for \$120.70 against the Zobel, Boffacker Dye Works, Inc.

CANADA'S GERMAN DYE IMPORTS INCREASE

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Toronto, Canada, Nov. 23.—The monthly report of the Trade of Canada for September shows that German dye imports have increased. Imports of dyes and tanning materials were valued as follows: From Britain, \$24,008; United States, \$198,508; other countries, \$51,696; total, \$274,212, compared with imports from Britain, \$105,336, United States, \$427,599; other countries, \$57,551; total, \$590,486 for September, 1920.

During the six months ending September the imports were: From Britain, \$116,265; United States, \$1,191,434; other countries, \$347,224; total \$1,654,923, as compared with Britain, \$441,368; United States, \$2,962,969; other countries, \$270,561; total \$3,674,898, during the corresponding period of last year.

Imports of aniline and coal-tar dyes, included in the above, were as follows: From Britain, 21,670 lbs., value \$21,460; United States, 92,731 lbs., value \$92,730; Germany, 4,808 lbs., value \$18,712; Switzerland, 10,225 lbs., value \$16,351; other countries, 7 lbs., value \$26; total 129,441 lbs., value \$148,279, as compared with imports from Britain of 133,733 lbs., value \$89,400; United States, 251,804 lbs., value \$261,038; Germany, 560 lbs., value \$7,657; Switzerland, 5,073 lbs., value \$10,558; total 391,110 lbs., value \$368,653 for September, 1920.

The figures for the six months ending September, 1921, were: From Britain 156,156 lbs., value \$98,966; United States, 510,198 lbs., value \$538,675; Germany, 38,188 lbs., value \$106,742; Switzerland 38,532 lbs., value \$55,991; other countries, 227 lbs., \$476; total 743,301 lbs., value \$800,850, as compared with Britain 465,016 lbs., value \$323,771; United States, 1,413,319 lbs., value \$1,521,432; Germany 560 lbs., value \$7,657; Switzerland 59,481 lbs., value \$123,655; other countries 21 lbs., value \$232; total 1,938,397 lbs., value \$1,976,747 for the six months ended September, 1920.

While imports from other sources show a very considerable decrease the shipments from Germany are very much larger than last year.

CHEMICAL ENGINEERS ON WARFARE

The program of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, for the annual meeting in Baltimore, Dec. 6 to 9 includes a symposium on "Chemical Engineering and National Defense," which will be opened with a paper by Dr. M. C. Whitaker. Alfred H. White will read a paper on "Explosives and Fertilizers." Raymond F. Bacon will discuss "The Future Warfare"; Maximilian Toch, "Chemistry and the Next War"; Benjamin T. Brooks, "The Chlorine Industry as an Essential Factor in Our National Defense"; Major Edward Holmes, "Some Aspects of the Lime Industry"; Prof. Cavalier, of France, "Glass as a Material for Chemical Use."

STINNES MAKING DYE BARGAIN?

Various explanations of the trip of Hugo Stinnes to London are offered in London newspapers. One report says he is seeking financial backing for a German-Russian bank. Another report says he is trying to sell certain aniline dye secrets to the British Government. The London "Daily Mail" announces that he has effected a deal in London in connection with the aniline dye industry.

A slight recession in the general level of wholesale prices in October is shown by information gathered by the United States Department of Labor through the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Measured by the Bureau's weighted index number, the decline from the September level was a little over one per cent. No change in the general price level was found in chemicals or drugs.

The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Tallows, Greases, Pages 1105; Naval Stores, Page 1106

COTTONSEED OIL SLIGHTLY HIGHER

Advance Attributed to Speculative Movement—Little Trading Done In Other Oils—Linseed Oil Lower Owing to Drop In Flaxseed, and Heavy Imports of English Oil.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Cottonseed, ¼c lb.	Advanced	
	Rosin, 5c bbl.	
Linseed, 4c gal.	Declined	
	Stearic Acid, ¼c lb.	

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Cod Oil, N. F.	\$.42	\$.42	\$.42	\$.80
Degras, American, bbls.	.03½	.03½	.03½	.06
Lard, No. 1.	.67	.67	.67	1.10
Menhaden, crd.* bbls.	.33	.33	.33	.40
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. ct., gal.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.65
Red Oil, distilled	.07½	.07½	.07½	.09½
Stearic Acid, T. P.	.11½	.11½	.11½	.19
Coconut, Ceylon, Dom., bbls.	.09½	.09½	.09½	.14
Cottonseed, crude, tanks.	.07	.06¾	.07	.06
Linseed Carlots, bbls.	.65	.69	.65	.79
Olive, denatured	1.10	1.10	1.10	2.85
Peanut, refined	.11	.11	.11	.14½
Soya Bean, bbls.	.09	.09	.08¾	.10½
Average	0.365	0.368	0.365	0.644

Oil trading during the week has amounted to very little. Prices have remained where they were, not because of business, but in spite of the lack of interest met in all quarters. Speculative interest is at a low ebb and consumers are finding little need to enter the market. Stocks of oil are not heavy in any quarters and prices for this reason are not tending downward as they might ordinarily under such a slow demand as the present. The rise in cottonseed oil is taken to be largely speculative and has little justification in actual changes in conditions. The foreign markets are fairly steady, but export buyers are showing no interest here.

Prices on vegetable oils have remained at former levels more because of lack of force to move them than anything else. Linseed oil has dropped, in part owing to lower seed prices. Heavy imports of English oil are believed to have had considerable influence. Cottonseed oil is up a shade on speculative interest, which is not in the least stable nor insistent, so that factors in the trade express little confidence in the move. Other oils are steady. A tendency to firmness is seen in palm oils on the strength of the situation abroad.

Animal oil prices are without quotable change on a slow demand that for the present seems to be even below the ordinary routine. Prices on stearic acid are a shade lower. Trading in neatsfoot oil has been fairly active but otherwise nothing of note has developed.

Fish oils are fairly steady. Cod oil supplies are tightening up a bit but the menhaden situation remains weak.

No change has been noted in the naval stores situation. Holders tried to move turpentine up slightly during the week but failed. Rosin is slightly firmer on the spot with prices readjusted. Demand here has been slow.

Linseed Oil—Crushers generally have been forced to reduce their prices on linseed oil to 65c per gallon in carlots, cooerage basis. There are holders in the market at 67c but the general rule is 65c. The drop seems to have been caused by the heavy inroads made into the

limited amount of business which is passing by the recent imports of English oil. While the quantity imported is insignificant when compared with the normal market movement, the limited demand recently has been sufficiently small to make the import situation a very considerable item. Offers of English oil for shipment are heard at 58c@60c per gallon duty paid, which just about makes up the difference in quality between the average imported oil and the domestic. Bids to makers on tank car lots of domestic oil at 59c per gallon were refused late in the week. London spot oil is quoted a trifle lower at 26s 9d per quintal naked. Antwerp prices are easy at 156 francs per 100 kilos.

Flaxseed prices are lower and weak. Buenos Aires seed is quoted at \$1.33 per bushel. Winnipeg quotes \$1.68@1.74 and Duluth, \$1.80½@1.85 per bushel according to position.

Castor Oil—Prices are unchanged on limited movement at 11½c@12c per pound for No. 1 and 10½@10¾c for No. 3.

China Wood Oil—Prices on the spot are holding well at recent levels. It has been impossible to do better than 15c@15½c per pound for spot barrels although the shipment price holds at 13½c@13¾c c.i.f., New York for barrels.

Coconut Oil—Prices are holding in spite of the comparative quietness of the market. Buyers are little interested. Ceylon oil is quoted on a basis of 9½c@9¾c per pound in barrels spot. Cochin holds at 10¾c@10½c per pound in barrels. Manila oil on the Coast lacks interest at 7½c@8c per pound in sellers' tanks. Edible oil is quoted at 11¼c@11½c per pound in spot barrels. Copra is steady at 4½c per pound on the Coast although little interest has been shown recently.

Cottonseed Oil—Crude cottonseed oil is firmer over the week end with 7c asked for buyers' tanks in the Southeast. Prime summer yellow on the Exchange has been moved up on speculative interest and the range over the week end was 8c@9¼c per pound. The market showed some speculative interest but there were few consuming buyers present.

Olive Oil—Prices on denatured olive oil are unchanged at \$1.10@1.25 per gallon on the spot. Foots are holding well on firmness abroad although the situation there seems a trifle easier than in recent weeks. Spot foots are named at 8½c@8¾c per pound and shipment at 8¼c.

Palm Oil—Bonny old Calabar is firmer on the spot at 6¾c@7c per pound. The situation generally looks firmer on palm oils although no other revisions have been made. Lagos oil is quoted at 7¼c@7½c per pound in spot casks. Niger quotations are unchanged at 6¼c@6½c per pound.

Palm Kernel Oil—Prices are held steady at recent levels. English oil is quoted at 8½c@8¾c per pound on the spot.

Peanut Oil—The market on peanut oil has been very inactive during recent weeks and prices are steady at recent levels. Crude oil on the Coast is nominal on a par with buyers' tanks at mills at 8c@8¼c per pound. Spot crude oil is nominal at 9½c per pound in barrels. Refined peanut oil is moving in a routine manner at 11c@11½c per pound.

Rapeseed Oil—Prices are steady at 83c@85c per gallon for refined oil in barrels on the spot. Blown rapeseed oil is quoted at 95c@\$1.00 per gallon according to seller.

Soya Bean Oil—This oil is neglected and holders are not pressing to sell. Coast prices are quoted nominally at 7½c@7¾c per pound for November shipment in sellers' tank cars. Spot crude in barrels is quoted at 9c@9¼c per pound and edible at 10½c@10¾c per pound.

Animal Oils

Stearic Acid—Prices are lower on slow demand. Single pressed acid is quoted at 9c@9¼c per pound, double pressed at 9¾c@10c, and triple pressed at 10½c@11c per pound.

Naval Stores

Rosin—Spot holders have readjusted their prices in rosin and are now quoting slightly higher. The present range is \$5.70 for B to \$7.75 per barrel for WW.

Turpentine—Prices refused to move higher on the spot and quotations are made at 79½c per gallon exdock. London prices are practically unchanged at 69s per quintal. Savannah is a trifle firmer at 72½c per gallon.

PLAN TO LIMIT USE OF WHITE LEAD

The International Labor Conference in session at Geneva, Switzerland, adopted a proposal that white lead be limited to 2 per cent of the ingredients of paint to be used for exteriors; that white lead be prohibited entirely from paints for interiors; that women and children under 16 years of age be not employed where white lead is used in the manufacture of paint, and that countries now using white lead have six years in which to comply with these regulations.

The United States Supreme Court has handed down a decision in the case of the Crescent Cotton Oil Co. against the State of Mississippi, which involved the validity of a State law of Mississippi prohibiting a corporation from engaging in the ginning of cotton and also in the crushing of cottonseed oil. The Supreme Court of Mississippi upheld the law, and this decision was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. In its decision read by Associate Justice Clarke, the Court declared that a cotton gin is not an instrumentality of interstate commerce and that the state law was not a burden upon interstate commerce.

T. H. Birdsong, of the Peanut Growers' Exchange, Suffolk, Va., says that the 1921 peanut crop will be at least 10 per cent shorter than the 1920 crop, and that on this basis peanuts should not sell below the following prices: Sixty per cent jumbos, 6¾c; 50 per cent jumbos, 6c; 40 per cent jumbos, 5¾c; 60 per cent bunch, 6c; 50 per cent bunch, 5½c; 40 per cent bunch, 5c; 60 per cent Virginia runners, 5¾c; 50 per cent Virginia runners, 5¼c; 40 per cent Virginia runners, 5c; shelling stock, 3¾c @ 4¼c; Spanish, \$1 per bushel. The exchange is now offering a limited quantity of peanuts at these prices.

The Federal Trade Commission has issued a complaint against the Procter & Gamble Co., of Cincinnati, alleging that the company manufactures a soap designated as "P. & G. The White Naphtha Soap," and a washing powder designated as "Star Naphtha Washing Powder," neither of which contains naphtha as a constituent ingredient, but which contain instead a petroleum distillate other than naphtha to the extent of two per cent or less of the whole ingredients of the soap, and only one per cent or less of the whole ingredients of the washing powder.

SESAME SEED OIL HIGHER IN JAPAN

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Tokyo, Japan, Nov. 1.—The strong turn in the vegetable oil market in Japan, which started at the beginning of October primarily on the strength of the bar silver market and its consequent effect on the price of oliferous seeds, is still well maintained, new advances being scored. For the last few days bar silver has been relapsing in London and New York. London's quotations are again below 40 pence, while in New York they are below 70 cents. But the decline is not yet felt in the vegetable oil trade.

Sesame seed oil is a feature of the line at this time. With winter in sight consumers are trying to cover the seasonal needs. Extractors are regarded with hope. The supply of sesame seed oil is short, and the price is stronger. The standard grade is already up to Yen 20 a box. The extra grade which has remained at Yen 25 a box for several weeks, has advanced to Yen 26 a box.

Another feature is perilla oil, which is actively inquired for by consumers, who are encouraged by the continuance of fine weather. The price continues to advance. The standard grade which has been turning round Yen 12 to Yen 13 a box is up to Yen 14.50 a box. The best grade oil is Yen 16.50.

Rapeseed oil which has been skyrocketing is now sliding back. The standard grade is turning round Yen 14.80 a box. The cause is not to be found in any decline in the interest of buyers in this oil, but extractors have tried to increase production in view of its rapid advance. The increased supply has brought about a lowering of the price.

China wood oil, linseed oil, or soya bean oil are not figuring prominently in the trade, but they are well in line with sesame seed oil or perilla oil, prices being strongly maintained.

ROSIN AND TURPENTINE OUTPUT LARGER

The production of rosin increased 29 per cent, or 350,000 round barrels, and turpentine 33 per cent, or 122,000 casks, during the season 1920-21 over the previous season, according to a recent statement of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture. A comparison of the production for the season of 1919-20 with that of 1918-19 shows an increase in the production of rosin of about 10 per cent, or 106,000 round barrels, and an increase in turpentine of nearly 8 per cent, or 26,000 casks.

The total production of rosin in 1920-21 was 1,577,390 barrels compared with 1,220,770 in 1919-20. The total output of turpentine in 1920-21 was 488,590 casks against 366,570 in 1919-20.

There was a substantial increase in the rosin production of every State excepting North Carolina and Texas. In 1920-21 Florida produced nearly 35 per cent of the total rosin and Georgia nearly 27 per cent of the total, Louisiana ranking third and Mississippi fourth.

Florida also was the greatest turpentine producing State, having 35 per cent of the total output, while Georgia again ranked second, with 27 per cent of the total.

Importations at San Francisco during the first week of November included the following: On the steamer Amur Maru, from Shanghai, 199 casks wood oil and from Hankow, 581 casks wood oil; on the steamer Pomona, from Hamburg and London, 717 barrels linseed oil, 35 drums caustic soda and 40 barrels sal ammoniac.

The Crude Drug Market

Current Spot Quotations of Crude Drugs, Pages 1107-1108

REDUCED DEMAND FOR BOTANICALS

Consumer Interest Narrows To Active and Leading Items—Selected Licorice Higher—Spanish Aniseed Up—Cantharides Firmer—Cumin Seed Depleted—Aloes Easier—Powdered Senna Down—Blueflag Lower.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Aniseed, Span., 1c lb.	Licorice Rt., Sel., 4c lb.
Cantharides, Russ., 25c lb.	Manna, Sml. Flk., 5c lb.
Chinese, 10c lb.	Nutmegs, 1c lb.
Cassia, Saigon, 1c lb.	Peppers, Red, Momb., 2c lb.
Cloves, Penang, 3c lb.	Bombay, 2½c lb.
Cumin Seed, 1c lb.	Japan, 6c lb.
Gambier, ½c lb.	Rhubarb Root, 2½c lb.
Ginger, African, 1c lb.	Vanilla Bns., Bourbon, 25c lb.
Cochin, 2½c lb.	Tahiti, 10c lb.
Honey, Calif., 1c lb.	Wahoo, Bk. Rt., 10c lb.
	Witch Hazel Leaves, 1c lb.
Declined	
Aloes, Cape, 1c lb.	Cloves, Zanzib., ½c lb.
Curacao, ½c lb.	Ceresin Wax, Yel., ½c lb.
Aletris Root, 6c lb.	Damiana Leaves, 1c lb.
Arnica Root, 20c lb.	Elecampane Root, 1c lb.
Blueflag Rt., 3c lb.	Fringe Tree Bk., 2c lb.
Berberis Aquif., 2c lb.	Flaxseed, Bbls., 25c bbl.
Belladonna Lvs., 2c lb.	Grains Paradise, 3c lb.
Borage Flowers, 2c lb.	Ipecac Rt., Powd., 5c lb.
Cascara Amarga, 30c lb.	Lady Slipper Rt., 5c lb.
Cotton Rt. Bk., 2c lb.	Lycopodium, 15c lb.
Calabar Beans, 2c lb.	Malva Flowers, Blue, 2c lb.
Calamus Rt., Blch., 7c lb.	Olibanum, Siftings, ½c lb.
Colchicum Seed, 10c lb.	Storax, U.S.P., 20c lb.
Cassia Buds, 1c lb.	Senna, T.V., Powd., 1c lb.
	Tragacanth, No. 1, 10c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Aconite Root, U.S.P.	\$22	\$22	\$22	\$45
Buchu Leaves, Short	1.25	1.25	1.10	2.75
Cantharides, Russian	2.50	2.25	2.25	2.75
Cocculus Indicus .....	.06½	.06½	.07	.22
Ergot, Spanish	1.10	1.10	1.20	1.75
Insect Powder, pure .....	.36	.36	.36	.58
Ipecac, Cartagena, powd.	1.60	1.65	1.65	3.00
Nux Vomica .....	.10	.10	.10	.13
Opium, gum	5.50	5.50	5.50	7.50
Rhubarb Root, H. D. ....	.37½	.35	.30	.60
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbon	2.90	3.00	3.25	4.25
Wild Cherry Bk. thin nat. ....	.09	.09	.09	.10
Average	1.38	1.38	1.38	2.00

Consumer buying of botanical drugs shows no tendency to branch out from the routine proportions which have been noted for some time. In fact, demand has narrowed down somewhat during the week, products which have been in the limelight and active of late, still being most in demand. Retarded buying with the approach of the inventory period is to be expected. The less important items of the crude drug group have registered a notable falling off in activity, which has reduced the total volume of business considerably. Prices as a whole have not been greatly affected by the slower demand, although that element in a market which will shade as soon as any sales resistance arises, is slightly more in evidence. Primary market costs do not warrant any recession in values here, while a few strong spots and scarcities tend to bolster up the market and prevent a sagging in prices as a result of the retarded consumer demand.

Higher prices are noted for rhubarb on spot. Selected Spanish licorice in bundles has moved up. An advance in Spanish aniseed is noted. Bourbon and Tahiti vanilla beans are higher. Small flake manna has advanced. Both Russian and Chinese cantharides

are stronger. Cumin seed supplies on spot are depleted. African and Cochin gingers are up. Cape and Curacao aloes are slightly softer. Powdered T. V. senna is cheaper. Lycopodium has slid off a trifle further. Cotton root bark has weakened. Aletris root, arnica root, bleached calamus, and lady slipper root are all lower. Tragacanth ribbons are down. Cheaper lots of blueflag are offered. Colchicum seed and flaxseed are down.

Crude Drugs

Cantharides—Reduction of spot supplies and some increase in demand have sent prices for spot Chinese cantharides higher. Whole are now held at 85c@90c a pound while powdered are inside at \$1.00. Russian also higher at \$2.50 for whole flies and \$2.60 for powdered.

Ergot—Somewhat softer although unchanged in price, as a result of reduced demand. Spot goods held at \$1.10@1.20 a pound in bags.

Grains Paradise—Easier on the spot at 13c@14c a pound.

Lycopodium—Spot goods are held at \$1.60@1.70 a pound with demand small. Weaker with demand still limited.

Manna—Steady small lot request for small flake manna finds stocks smaller and prices higher here at 55c a pound in cases. Large flake unchanged at 73c@75c.

Nux Vomica—Quiet and in limited demand. Buttons at 10c for Coconado and 11c for unwashed Cochin grades. Powdered U.S.P. in barrels at 15c.

Barks

Blackhaw—Bark of root quiet at 27c a pound for spot goods.

Cascara Sagrada—Spot 1921 peel still selling at 11c a pound. Older bark as to age up to 14c.

Cinchona—Red quills as to quality at 30c@35c spot. Broken at 18c@23c as to test. Firm with stocks reduced here.

Cotton Root—Bark easier owing to lack of demand and competition at 14c@15c a pound spot.

Elm—Firm and unchanged at 32c@33c a pound for good quality slabs in bundles on spot. Ground and powdered at 16c.

Fringe Tree—Supplies cheaper on spot at 26c@27c a pound.

Wahoo—Spot holders of bark of root are now quoting higher at 65c a pound for stocks. Bark of tree unchanged at 25c.

Beans

Bourbon and Tahiti vanilla beans are again higher here. Bourbons at \$2.50@2.60 with Tahitis at \$1.85@2.00. Mexicans scarce and firm at \$5.50@6.50 for whole. St. Ignatius beans lower at 22c. Calabar off to 18c. Angostura tonkas at \$1.15@1.25.

Flowers

Borage—Slightly cheaper here at 28c a pound spot.

Chamomile—Hungarian in reduced supply and firm at 21c@22c a pound. Demand steady. Romans depleted except for one or two odd small lots.

Malva—Supplies of blue malva flowers slightly lower at 38c a pound.

Orange—New offers of orange flowers here at 50c a pound.

Saffron—Spanish very firm at \$13.75 for one pound tins. Named at \$14.00 in one quarter. American at \$1.35 unchanged.

Gums

Cape aloes reported easier at 8c a pound for spot goods. Curacao in cases also down slightly again to 6½c a pound. Gambier higher at 6c@6½c spot. No. 1 tragacanth ribbons off to a basis of \$2.85 spot. Olibanum siftings easier at 10½c, tears 15c.

Leaves and Herbs

Belladonna—Belladonna leaves are quoted slightly easier here at 14c a pound in competition.

Buchu—Supplies are small on spot. Demand is likewise limited to small lots. Prices firmly maintained without change at \$1.25 a pound for bales, \$1.30 up for less. Big consumers awaiting new crop goods.

Damiana—Slightly easier again this week at 10c a pound spot.

Henbane—Sellers are naming 22c inside, with others asking 23c and 24c. Spot holdings limited.

Senna—Powdered Tinnevely senna is offered cheaper in some quarters at 8c a pound ranging up to 10c as to seller and quantity. Pods easier at 7½c@8c spot. Jobbing 14c@16c, manufacturing 6c@9c. Alex half leaf at 20c@22c. Powdered at 15c@17c.

Witch Hazel—Firmer at 8c@8½c a pound for spot leaves.

Roots

Aletris—Offered cheaper on spot at 34c@35c a pound in competition.

Arnica—The root has been cut to 50c a pound owing to cheaper replacement.

Berberis Aquifolium—Easier here at 18c for spot goods.

Blueflag—Cheaper at 32c a pound on reduced demand and competition.

Calamus—Bleached calamus lower on spot at 35c a pound. Natural root not changed at 12c.

Dandelion—Has softened to a basis of 8½c spot. Demand dull.

Elecampane—Easier at 12c a pound on the spot.

Golden Seal—Powdered firmer and strongly held at \$3.95@\$4.00 a pound. Whole steady at \$3.25.

Ipecac—Powdered easy in competition with small demand, but unchanged at \$1.60. Whole at \$1.35 for Cartagena.

Lady Slipper—Quoted slightly lower at 75c a pound spot.

Licorice—Bundles and baby bundles higher on spot. Now held firmly at 25c and 28c respectively. Cuts easy at 6c spot. Powdered at 12c.

Rhubarb—Firm and in small supply here. Whole common round in cases inside at 37½c ranging to 40c a pound. Powdered at 42c@45c. Available shipment goods in China reported about fifty per cent normal.

Sarsaparilla—Supplies of Mexican offered here at 40c. Range to 42c as to quality.

Seeds and Spices

Anise—Spanish aniseed much firmer at 14c a pound spot. Star seed firm at 15c.

Cassia—Saigon assortment firmer at 23c@25c as to quality. Cassia buds easier at 12c.

Cardamom—Bleached seed as to quality from 85c up to \$1.15. Easier.

Colchicum—Cut in colchicum seed to 20c a pound.

Cloves—Zanzibars still scarce but slightly easier at 36c for spot bales. Penangs higher at 48c inside.

Cumin—Spot supplies of cumin seed depleted. For arrival at 9½c.

Flax—Whole cheaper at \$11.25 per barrel. Ground easier at 6c a pound.

Ginger—Cochin higher at 10½c for lemon and 12½c for ABC. African firmer at 8c. Jamaica grinding spot 39c@40c; fancy bold 40c@42c. Very strong.

Nutmegs—Higher on spot at 21c@22c for E. I. 75-80s; 17½c@18c for 110s.

Peppers—Red, all grades, very scarce and higher. Mombasas 31½c@32c. Bombays 20c@22c. Japs 38c@39c.

Quince—Still scarce on spot at \$1.25. To arrive at \$1.10@\$1.15.

PRICES IN TRIESTE DRUG MARKET

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Trieste, Nov. 12.—This new drug market, opened out since the war, is of greater importance than many may think, owing to the great proximity to Dalmatia, and to the intensive traffic with Greece, and the Balkan countries, which brings the Levantine products in direct competition with those produced on the spot. Some of the quotations noted at the end of October were as follows per ton: Greek oil of turpentine, lire 725; Sumatra benzoin, lire 2,500; benzoin of Palembang, lire 1,400; Ceylon cinnamon, lire 850 to 950; bone glue, lire 900 to 950; American colophony, lire 210 to 240; French colophony, lire 210 to 240; Greek colophony, lire 120 to 140; belladonna, lire 750; rosemary, lire 60; rosemary essence, lire 3,000; farina, lire 300 to 350; orange flowers, lire 600; flowers of chamomile, lire 1,050; Aleppo galls, lire 825; Morea galls, lire 350; Istria galls, lire 220; gum arabic, lire 900; Kardofan gum, lire 420; Gheziri gum, lire 350; incense, lire 450 to 800; myrrh, lire 2,100.

SCARCITY THREATENS SPICE MARKET

Discussing the spice market situation this week, John Clarke & Co., look for scarcities in many products. Their report stated: "We look for further scarcity in many grades, and irregularly higher prices in many of the usually less important articles, on the spot. The trade is none too well supplied in many grades, and excepting Peppers, there are hardly any articles that do not exhibit every sign of impending scarcity. There is little or no speculative or manipulative activity in anything—the market agitation is caused by sheer scarcity that has been threatening, like a black cloud, for months past and that is now likely to cause further and violent fluctuations in many articles."

O. F. FULLER IS 93 YEARS OLD

Chicago, Nov. 23—Oliver F. Fuller has just celebrated his ninety-third birthday and he still goes down to business each morning with as much enthusiasm as he did seventy years ago, when he founded the firm of Fuller & Fuller, one of the largest wholesale drug firms in the world. Oliver F. Fuller has been, since before the Chicago fire, the directing mind of his firm, now called the Fuller-Morrisson Co.

The Surplus Property Division of the War Department will receive bids on Dec. 9 at Philadelphia for a large quantity of medical and hospital equipment.

The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals, Pages 1111-1112

CEYLON CITRONELLA SCARCE ON SPOT

Price Firmer—Bourbon Geranium In Small Supply—
Sicilian Orange Up—Anise Higher—Lemon Softens
—Oil Lavender Flowers Down—Coriander Lower—
Demand Routine.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Oil Anise, Tech., 2½ lb.	Oil Lemongrass, 10c lb.
U. S. P., 5c lb.	Oil Orange, Sicilian, 25c lb.
Oil Geranium, Bourbon, 25c lb.	Oil Patchouli, 50c lb.
Turkish, 25c lb.	Oil Wormseed, 10c lb.
Declined	
Citral, 25c lb.	Oil Juniper Berries, 20c lb.
Oil Bergamot, 10c lb.	Oil Lavender Flowers, 50c lb.
Oil Coriander, 50c lb.	Oil Nutmeg, U.S.P., 10c lb.
Oil Gingergrass, 25c lb.	Oil Sassafras, Artif., 2c lb.
	Oil Vetivert, Bourb., 50c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Oil Bergamot	\$5.15	\$5.25	\$5.25	\$6.50
Oil Citronella, Ceylon.....	.40	.40	.32	.42
Oil Cloves	2.45	2.45	2.05	2.00
Oil Lemon .....	.70	.70	.75	1.00
Oil Peppermint, Natural	1.75	1.75	1.85	5.50
Oil Sandalwood, E. I.	7.00	7.00	6.75	10.50
Oil Sassafras, Artif. ....	.51	.53	.53	.70
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	1.25	1.25	1.40	1.00
Coumarin	3.75	3.75	4.00	5.75
Methyl Salicylate .....	.35	.35	.32	.65
Vanillin .....	.60	.60	.50	.80
Average	2.17	2.17	2.16	3.68

A very fair degree of activity has been reported among the essential oils during the week. Of course, demand shows no remarkable increase, nor does it expand much beyond the frequently repeated small order stage, but the unusual steadiness of consumers in taking on routine requirements, makes the essential oil group show to advantage over other groups in the trade. While the medicinal products have their waves of activity, lapsing frequently into dullness, the steady character of the volatile oil demand has done much to strengthen values. Price revisions have been about equally distributed this week, although the advances have been in the cases of active items, and as a consequence appeared more important and attracted greater attention. As a group, prices have remained about stationary since the last report.

Higher prices are noted for anise oil. Citronella continues very strong but unchanged. Supplies of geranium oils on spot are small and have brought out advances. Patchouli oil is firmer. Lemongrass is up slightly. Caraway has stiffened a trifle. Demand for the last three, however, is very quiet. Wormseed is higher. Prices for lavender flower oil have been cut. Coriander is cheaper. Bergamot and lemon have softened. Juniper berry oil has dropped off. Nutmeg oil is easier. A firmer position is noted for Sicilian orange. Eucalyptus is dull. Demand for peppermint is very quiet. Cheaper lots of Bourbon vetivert are offered. Citral is higher. Coumarin continues easy.

Essential Oils

Oil Anise—Improved demand for oil anise has brought out higher prices for spot goods. Technical oil is now inside at 57½c a pound, ranging to 60c as to seller. U.S.P. is up to 65c@70c a pound spot. Spot supplies are sufficient to take care of demand for some time, and

reports indicate that this fact prevents a sharp rise in price.

Oil Bergamot—The position of oil bergamot has softened both on spot and in primary markets. Demand here is negligible. Lower prices are noted in some quarters here, inside being \$5.15 a pound for standard goods in coppers ranging up to \$6.00 as to brand.

Oil Camphor—Japanese white camphor oil is steadier here at 23c@25c a pound for spot goods. Demand is restricted. Chinese camphor oil is available slightly cheaper according to a report from one quarter.

Oil Caraway—Although demand is a limited affair, caraway oil has assumed a stronger position on spot. Prices have hardened at \$1.60 a pound for rectified oil and \$1.40 for the crude.

Oil Cassia—The strength of cassia oil is still very much in evidence. Technical holds firmly at \$1.20 a pound inside for good 75-80 per cent material. Lead free is quoted at \$1.30@1.40 while the U.S.P. ranges all the way from \$1.55 a pound up to \$1.70 as to seller. Demand is steady. According to reports, still higher prices for technical oil would not be surprising.

Oil Citronella—All holders of spot Ceylon citronella in drums are asking 40c a pound inside, as far as could be learned. One or two odd lots which were noted a week ago at 39c on spot, are reported cleaned out. Supplies of Ceylon oil here have been materially reduced of late and the price tendency is unmistakably upward. Cans 41c@43c as to seller. Java oil quiet but firm at 70c spot.

Oil Cloves—Prices firmly maintained by distillers at \$2.45@2.50 a pound for clove oil in tins. Demand is reported steady. One or two outside lots can be picked up here at \$2.40 a pound. The position of the spice showed a slight reaction last week, but last advices indicate a firm position at 36c for spot Zanzibar bales.

Oil Coriander—Cheaper lots of U.S.P. oil coriander are available on the spot at \$9.50@10.00 a pound. Demand dull.

Oil Eucalyptus—Seasonal demand has not yet begun in earnest. Spot position quiet and unchanged at 48c a pound for cases while reports indicate supplies of U.S.P. Australian oil in drums at 45c.

Oil Geranium—Supplies of Bourbon geranium show further reductions and higher prices are noted in most quarters as a consequence. The inside on spot now appears to be \$4.00 a pound while one or two leading importers name \$4.25 as best. An odd lot might still be picked up at \$3.75, but \$4.00 is the market. African quiet and practically without supply at \$5.75@6.25. Turkish is now available at \$3.75@4.00.

Oil Gingergrass—Easier and in small demand at \$2.75 a pound spot.

Oil Juniper Berries—Prices have weakened further and now hold at \$1.70@1.75 a pound for rectified spot oil. Demand has fallen off materially.

Oil Lavender Flowers—Another sharp cut has been made in prices for spot U.S.P. oil lavender flowers. U.S.P. goods are now offered at \$3.50 a pound here with \$3.25 as a likelihood. Demand has been very limited and competition keen. Spike oil easy but nothing of fair quality under \$1.00 on spot.

Oil Lemon—Prices are somewhat easier both in Sicilian markets and here. On spot 70c is still inside on open quotation, ranging up to 80c as to brand. Demand is routine, with competition between sellers keen.

Oil Lemongrass—Although demand is limited here, the position of oil lemongrass is stronger at \$1.20 a pound inside in view of the higher cost to import and reduced supplies on spot.

Oil Nutmeg—Prices have been reduced in some quarters to a basis of \$1.00@1.10 a pound for U.S.P. oil. Mace named at the same level.

Oil Orange—Higher quotations in primary markets for Sicilian orange oil, and a firmer position on spot have induced an advance in the price here to an inside of \$3.00. As to seller ranging to \$3.25. West Indian still soft at \$2.00, probably \$1.85 on firm business. Bitter oil at \$1.80@2.35.

Oil Patchouli—For good quality patchouli, higher prices are noted in some quarters at \$10.00 up to \$11.00 a pound.

Oil Peppermint—Demand for oil peppermint continues a rather dull affair. Little or no buying of consequence has been noted this week. Prices continue unchanged at \$1.75 a pound for natural oil while U.S.P. ranges from \$2.00 up to \$2.15 as to seller and brand. Bottles H.G.H., 21 oz. at \$3.75.

Oil Sandalwood—Continues strong at \$7.00 and in fair demand for the U.S.P. East Indian.

Oil Sassafras—Artificial easier at 51c@52c a pound spot. Natural oil easy and unchanged at \$1.00@1.10 a pound.

Oil Vetivert—Cheaper lots of good quality Bourbon oil offered here at \$5.00@5.50.

Oil Wormseed—Firmer on spot with sales reported at \$3.50 a pound which is now inside. Spot stocks small. Demand active.

Aromatic Chemicals

Benzaldehyde—U.S.P. at \$1.25 ranging to \$1.40 a pound as to seller and quantity. F.F.C. at \$1.60.

Citral—Indicated as higher in some quarters owing to the recent strength of lemongrass. Now inside on spot at \$3.75@4.00 a pound.

Coumarin—Demand dull. Competition very keen between manufacturers. Still quoted at \$3.75 a pound unchanged.

Heliotropin—Generally openly named at \$3.00 here. Indicated as supplies of good quality available under this price on spot.

Methyl Salicylate—Manufacturers adhere to 35c a pound basis fifty pound cans. Resale stocks reported offered at 32c@33c a pound in cans.

Phenylethylalcohol—Demand quiet. High quality material now available on spot at \$7.50 a pound. Lower grades cheaper.

Vanillin—Moving well at 60c an ounce from manufacturers. A few small parcels are reported offered here at 58c by resellers.

Perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations were imported by Canada during September, 1921, from Britain to the value of \$6,401, United States, \$39,110, other countries \$39,276, total \$84,787, as compared with from Britain \$7,296, United States \$34,941, other countries \$92,142, total \$134,379 for September, 1920. For the six months ending September, the imports were from Britain, \$29,500, United States, \$226,216, other countries, \$223,448, total \$479,164, as compared with from Britain, \$56,633, United States, \$259,033, other countries \$389,598, total \$705,264 for the corresponding period of last year.

NEW FORMULAS FOR DENTIFRICES

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 23.—Two new formulas have been issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the manufacture of mouth washes and dentifrices. They are known as Formula No. 38D and Formula No. 38E. 38D is as follows:

The following formula, to be known as specially denatured alcohol Formula No. 38D, is authorized for use in the manufacture of mouth washes and dentifrices: "To every 100 gallons of pure ethyl alcohol add 40 ounces of menthol, U.S.P. and 2½ gallons of formaldehyde, 40 per cent, U.S.P."

Following is 38E: The following formula, to be known as specially denatured alcohol Formula No. 38E, is authorized for use in the manufacture of mouth washes and dentifrices: "To every 100 gallons of pure ethyl alcohol add 5 gallons fluidextract ipecac, U.S.P. or 40 lbs. of ipecac, U.S.P."

The Bureau has also issued Formula No. 42 in connection with surgical ligatures which is as follows: "The following formula, to be known as specially denatured alcohol Formula No. 42, is authorized for use in the manufacture of sterile surgical ligatures: "To every 100 gallons of pure ethyl alcohol add 80 grams Potassium Iodide, U.S.P. 109 grams Red Mercuric Iodide, U.S.P."

MORANA, INC., MUST AMEND COMPLAINT

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 23.—Argument was held in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, last Friday, in the case of Morana, Inc., of New York City, against the Dye and Chemical Control Section of the Customs Service in connection with the importation of vanillin into the United States.

The Court handed down a decision against the Morana Company in which it was held that the company could not get a writ of mandamus under its pleading. However, the court allowed the company two weeks in which to file an amended complaint.

The case of the R. T. Rawleigh Co., of Baltimore, regarding the importation of coumarin which was also set for Friday did not come up, and this case also will come up for argument at the same time that the Morana case is heard, Dec. 2.

ESSENTIAL OIL PRICES AT MARSEILLES

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Marseilles, Nov. 12.—The essential oil market is quiet. After a slight decline the prices of the new crop oils have remained unchanged for two weeks, at the following quotations:

Francs per kilo

Geranium Bourbon	80 to 85
Vetivert Bourbon	100 to 110
Ylang Bourbon 1st	125
Ylang Bourbon 2nd	80
Vervain	23
Citronella	10
Sandalwood	280
Petitgrain	65
Cinnamon	30
Patchouli	250

The stock, machinery and fixtures of the Crown Fruit and Extract Co., 420 West Broadway, New York, damaged by fire Nov. 12, were insured for \$215,000.

The Dodge and Olcott Co. has obtained a judgment for \$356.20 against the Nelson Chemical Co.

The Consuming Industries

MERGER OF PAPER MILLS CHANGES PURCHASING METHODS OF PLANTS

King Paper Co., Monarch Paper Co., and Bardeen Paper Co., Now To Be Known As the Allied Paper Mills—Plan the Purchase of a Pulp Mill to Obtain Bleached Pulp—Production Capacity 350,000 lbs. Daily.

The Allied Paper Mills is the name of a new corporation in which are merged the King Paper Co., the Monarch Paper Co., of Kalamazoo, Mich., and the Bardeen Paper Co., of Otsego, Mich. The combined plants will have a daily output of 350,000 pounds of finished paper, and the coating divisions can produce 125,000 pounds of coated stock. The property valuation of the companies merged is estimated at \$6,000,000, according to the "Paper Mill," but the capitalization of the new company will be decided later at a stockholders' meeting.

The credit for the amalgamation is given to S. B. Monroe, who has put through several mergers in recent years. Arthur Pratt is president of the Allied Paper Mills; Alex Gilman and G. H. Gherpheid, vice-presidents.

The Allied Paper Mills will have large purchasing power and it is believed that economies will result from the concentration of the buying forces under one head. The company officials plan to purchase a pulp mill, immediately, to insure an adequate supply of bleached pulp.

The King mill, the largest of the mills absorbed, has been entirely rebuilt within five years, all wooden portions being replaced by steel and reinforced by concrete. The power plant has also been greatly improved by the addition of a battery of the most approved type of Connelley boilers. There are four paper machines, one 120-inch, one 126-inch, one 130-inch and one 140-inch. There are also nine coating machines in the coating mill.

The Monarch division has three machines, one 65-inch, one 104-inch and one 114-inch Fourdriniers. There are fifteen coating machines in the coating division. This plant has been practically rebuilt in recent years.

The Bardeen division at Otsego consists of two mills. Mill No. 1 has an 84-inch and a 96-Fourdrinier machine, while No. 2 has one 110-inch Fourdrinier.

F. A. Seiberling, formerly president of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., announced the details of the Seiberling Rubber Co., which has been incorporated under the laws of Delaware with a capital of \$55,000,000. Mr. Seiberling said that it was the purpose of the company to sell 50,000 shares of preferred stock at \$100 and 500,000 shares of common of no par value at \$10 a share. The officers are: Frank Seiberling, president; Charles W. Seiberling, vice-president; W. A. M. Vaughn, treasurer, and E. A. Palmer, secretary. All officers are former Goodyear officials. I. R. Bailey, formerly of the Goodyear sales department, is sales manager. Mr. Seiberling plans to place upon the market a new tire of an entirely new design.

The Blood Knitting Co. of Amsterdam, N. Y., is erecting additional warehouses for cotton storage, and a reservoir with capacity for 100,000 gallons.

Transfer of control of the Chadwick-Hoskins group of textile mills in North Carolina and Virginia to a syndicate composed of North and South Carolina bankers and manufacturers was announced at Charlotte, N. C. Control was obtained, the statement said, through purchase of the stock held by the Guaranty Trust Company and Liberty National Bank of New York City. The new syndicate is headed by Benjamin B. Gossett of Anderson, S. C., who has been elected president of the company.

William D. Santer, president of the Stafford Lace Co., Rockville, Conn., is bringing from England, six lace looms, valued at \$15,000 each, and may increase this order later. Each of this type of loom is said to be capable of turning out about 40,000 yards of lace weekly. The concern manufactures, bleaches and finishes its laces, while in England the lace goes through three separate factories. The capital of the company has lately been increased from \$325,000 to \$600,000.

The Nonotuck Silk Co., of Northampton, Mass., which operates the Corticelli Silk Mills in Florence, Leeds and Haydenville, announces that the name of the concern has been changed to the Corticelli Silk Co., and that, effective Dec. 31, the Brainerd & Armstrong Co. of New London, Conn., will be consolidated with the Corticelli Silk Co. The capital stock will be \$3,250,000. The stockholders of the two concerns are the same.

New Consuming Companies

Fred Stern & Co., Manhattan, capital \$1,000,000. Rubber and gutta percha. F. Stern, P. Eloogen, L. H. Heyworth. Attorney, I. S. Kane, Manhattan.

Research Products Co., Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. Laboratories. Incorporated by the Corporation Trust Co. of America, Wilmington, Del.

W. E. Shnit, Passaic, N. J., capital \$125,000. Medicines. T. D. McClelland, Passaic; George F. Spear, Jr., W. E. Shnit, Jr., Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Cleno Chemical Products, Manhattan, capital \$6,000. B. and H. T. Sheldon, D. Geer, Jr. Attorneys, Baldwin & Hutchins, 120 Broadway.

Susanna Crocroft Laboratories, Manhattan, capital \$200,000. Chemists and druggists. S. C. and C. F. Headington, M. M. Manning. Attorney, H. G. Gennert, 149 Broadway.

Robbins Medicine Co., Bronx, capital \$6,000. B. Robbins, H. D. Naum, L. R. Ocampo. Attorney, L. H. Robinson, 2 Rector st.

Versil Chemical Co., Manhattan, capital \$5,000. To make medicines. H. and M. Spatt, H. Silverstein. Attorney, A. L. Lazarus, 154 Nassau st.

Northern Textiles, Ltd., Chesley, Ontario, Canada, capital \$100,000. C. P. Wilkins, L. P. Wilkins, G. B. Outwell, H. Aiken, W. H. Fenton, D. Cameron. Company has taken over the Chesley Woolen Mills Co.

W. E. Shult, Inc., 30 Washington Place, Passaic, N. J., capital \$125,000. To manufacture drugs and chemicals.

Seiberling Rubber Co., Dover, Del., capital \$55,000,000. Incorporated by Corporation Trust Co. of Delaware, Wilmington.

Aladdin Mfg. Corp., Dover, Del., capital \$1,000,000. To make tooth brushes. Incorporated by Delaware Registration Trust Co., Wilmington.

Ad Soap Corp., Manhattan, capital \$300,000. M. L. Dix, N. Sugarman, W. Hamburger. Attorney, J. Melcer, 1482 Broadway. Backalenick Corp., Brooklyn, capital \$10,000. Chemists and druggists. T. Resnick, M. Nudel. Attorney, M. Schenkman, 56 Pine st., New York.

Allaway Paint Co., Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. John H. Der-san, Abraham W. Yetter, Joseph H. Fietz, Ambler, Pa. Incorporated by Capital Trust Co. of Delaware.

Durable Drug & Novelty Co., Camden, N. J., capital \$75,000. Israel Zatzkin, Frank S. Dressler, Morris Berns, Philadelphia.

Buffalo Cleaning & Dyeing Co., Depew, N. Y., capital \$30,000. A. E. Rawson, A. K. Morgan, C. H. Timerman. Attorney, A. W. Craven, Chicago.

Net sales of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company for the seven months ended Sept. 30, 1921, were \$62,421,179, according to a report issued to stockholders. Net earnings, available for interest and fixed charges, were \$6,838,486. Interest charges amounted to \$2,319,604, while other miscellaneous charges and adjustments, mostly losses on liquidation of fixed property and adjustment of inventories in subsidiary companies, aggregated \$1,123,028. The net surplus amounted to \$3,395,853. The general balance sheet showed the company's ratio of current assets to current liabilities to be approximately 10 to 1. Its aggregate cash holdings, United States Treasury certificates and bank acceptances, totaled \$23,722,485.

The hosiery mill at Albany, Ala., a branch of the Iron Clad system, recently shipped 1,000 dozen pairs of hose to market. This shipment was the second sent by the local concern, 700 dozen pairs having been shipped Sept. 19. The mill's force has been increased to thirty skilled operatives, and now has a daily production of 125 dozen pairs of hose daily. New machinery has been ordered and is expected to arrive within a few weeks. When the new machinery arrives the mill will begin making a fine gauge misses' hose, which will mean a further increase of the working force. At present the plant is making boys' heavy rib and ladies' hose.

The demand for fancy shoes of light fine sole leather has not caused the tanners to change their methods and pile up any unusual accumulation of unsalable stock in order to satisfy this one peculiar demand in the market, says the "Shoe and Leather Reporter." "Tanners are interested in balancing their production with their sales and they do not intend to increase their output unless they can dispose of a good percentage of all of the weights and grades when the leather is finished and offered for sale."

In the report of the Mechanics' Cotton Mills Corp., of Fall River, for the year ended Oct. 1, a total net surplus of \$722,120.45 in quick assets over entire debts is shown, against \$845,732.67, a decrease of \$123,612.33 in net surplus for the year. Dividends paid during the year amounted to \$75,000, or 10 per cent on the capital. There was expended for improvements during the year \$53,905.63. The plant has 60,496 spindles and 1,534 looms.

The Silurim Mfg. Co., 421 Sloan Building, Ashtabula, O., has plans under way for the construction of a plant to be devoted to the manufacture of special rubber insulating materials. The structure will be four-story, of brick construction, and is estimated to cost \$800,000, with machinery installation. Eugene W. Steinbrenner is president.

At the week end there were some soft spots in the burlap markets, with trade very quiet. The importers are still holding for 4.20c to 4.25c for light weights, but they may be had for spot delivery slightly lower. The arrival of two burlap laden ships at the week end with two more close at hand tended to make spot markets easy.

The Martin Leather Co., 701 East Fifth street, Wilmington, Del., recently increased its capital from \$700,000 to \$1,000,000. Plans have been filed for the construction of a new plant, to be two-story, 45 x 64 ft., located on East Fifth street near Spruce.

The New Jersey Porcelain Co., Mulberry street and Pennsylvania avenue, Trenton, N. J., has prepared plans for a new manufacturing plant. The structure will be three-story, brick construction.

Trade Tips for Sellers

The plant of the Jersey Textile Co., Newton, N. J., was destroyed by fire, last week, with loss estimated at \$100,000.

David P. Cummings, leather tanner, Newton, Mass., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$58,627 and no assets.

The Lincoln factory and the Roscoe worsted plant, both in Pascoag, R. I., have shut down indefinitely, owing to slack market conditions.

The Notaseme Hosiery Co., Philadelphia, has been running thirteen hours a day since May and is now sold ahead two months and a half on both men's and women's hosiery.

The Loray Spinning Mills, of Gastonia, N. C., have employed more than 1,000 new hands recently, according to a statement by the Jenckes Spinning Co. of Pawtucket, R. I., owners of the mills.

The Hanes Knitting Co., Reidsville, N. C., one of the largest manufacturers of men's and boys' underwear in the United States, has decided to make boys' ribbed underwear exclusively at the Reidsville plant.

The next Government wool auction will be held in Ford Hall, Boston, on Thursday, Dec. 1, when there will be offered 7,000,000 pounds of wool, which is the same quantity that was offered in the November sale.

The Oriental Glass Manufacturing Co. has purchased 10 acres at Cicero, Ill., for a glass factory to cost \$175,000 and will manufacture colored sheet glass. The plant will be complete for operation within the next three months.

A syndicate of which W. R. Norton of Corpus Christi, Tex., is chairman, and including Joseph Hirsch, Thomas Bell, Fred Roberts, and W. H. Helscher, proposes to build a textile mill there, involving an expenditure of \$500,000.

The Superior Chemical Products Co., Dallas, Tex., recently organized, has acquired the plant of the Southern States Chemical Co., and will use the works for the manufacture of general chemicals for fire-extinguishing and other service.

The Silk Association of America and the Silk Travelers' Association have announced that the second International Silk Exposition will be held from Feb. 5 to Feb. 15, in the Grand Central Palace, New York. Charles H. Green, who managed the first show, will again act as manager.

The Auction Salesrooms in Vesey street sold 12,270 shares of Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. prior preference 8 per cent stock, represented by merchandise creditors' preliminary receipt, at \$35 per share, last week. Small lots of shares in the Tubize Artificial Silk Co. of America were sold as follows: 1,000 shares 8 per cent cumulative preferred \$300 for the lot; 200 shares class B, common, \$100 for the lot; \$20,000 in one year 8 per cent notes, \$100.

The number of active spindles in October was 34,255,522 against 33,898,415 in September and 33,771,988 in October, 1920. The amount of cotton on hand in consuming establishments on Oct. 31, last, was 1,404,931 bales, against 1,016,023 bales on Sept. 30, last, 940,480 bales on Oct. 31, 1920. The amount of cotton on hand in public storage and at compresses Oct. 31, last, was 4,981,856 bales, against 4,309,893 bales on Sept. 30, last, and 4,132,967 bales on Oct. 31, 1920.

The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., Page 1114

CAMPHOR HIGHER IN LONDON

Firmer Tone In Oil Cinnamon—Prices Easier on Ammonium Bromide, Ergot and Formaldehyde—Lower Quotations for Cantharides, Cocoa Butter, Linseed Oil, Potassium Bromide, and Sandalwood Oil.

(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Nov. 23.—The fine chemical and crude drug markets are very quiet and trading is almost at a standstill. Camphor is higher on reports of shortage in Japan and China, and increasing demand in leading consuming countries. Turpentine has advanced this week.

Oil Cinnamon, and saffron flowers are firmer.

Prices are easier on ammonium bromide, ergot, and formaldehyde.

Lower quotations are announced for cantharides, cocoa butter, linseed oil, potassium bromide and sandalwood oil.

London, Nov. 12.—(By Mail).—The depression in fine chemicals has been somewhat relieved, but there is no great improvement in the drug business. Signs, however, are not wanting of a revival of activity, although politics both at home and abroad are still asserting their influence. We have interviewed several influential men in the trade in the North of England and they report that in certain directions chemical works are gradually taking on more hands and a better frame of mind seems to exist than for some months past. A more hopeful feeling is experienced by the fact that much lower rates of pay are being fairly willingly accepted by the work people who recognize the necessity of lower wages if home production is to compete with foreign production. Freight rates have been considerably reduced, which is another favorable sign, and this will lead to increased export demand for coal and raw materials, and a fall in commodity prices.

Agar agar is rather firmer at 3s per lb. for No. 1 Kobe and 2s 10d for No. 2 on the spot.

Acetanilid is again easier, at 1s 5½d to 1s 6d per lb. for crystals or powder on spot.

Aspirin has been in slack demand, and about 3s 3d per lb. is now the value for best quality.

Camphor, refined, has advanced, Japanese slabs having been sold at 4s 1d per lb. on spot, and Chinese at 4s per lb. Quite an active business has developed and important quantities of spot German Synthetic Refined quality have been taken off the market and have gone into consumption. The present duty of 33½ per cent recently imposed on the German product has no doubt influenced this demand.

Cloves are dearer, with sales of Zanzibar on spot at 1s 5d per lb.

Formaldehyde is lower, and is now being offered at £85 per ton, with little business.

Linseed Oil is easier, and naked on spot closes at 28s per cwt.

Lycopodium is again lower, being offered at 7s 6d per lb. on spot, with plentiful supplies.

Mace was offered at the spice sales on Wednesday realizing about 1d per lb. advance on values.

Menthol is quiet and rather easier at 23s 6d per lb. for Kobayashi and/or Suzuki on spot.

Nutmegs were also sold at advanced prices.

Phenacetin is lower, with a dull market and closes at about 6s per lb.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Par	Current
Great Britain (pound sterling).....	\$4.866	\$3.985
France (franc)	193	.071
Italy (lira)	193	.041
Germany (mark) per hundred	23.80	.368
Czechoslovakia (crown) per hundred.....	20.30	1.08
Poland (mark) per hundred	23.80	.03
Austria (crown) per hundred.....	20.30	.038
Japan (yen)	499	.479
Spain (peseta)	193	.137
Holland (guilder)	402	.352
Belgium (franc)	198	.069
Norway (crown)	268	.142
Switzerland (franc)	198	.188
Sweden (crown)	268	.234
Denmark (crown)	268	.186
Argentina (peso)	424	.330
Brazil (milreis)	279	.128
China (Silver dollars—Hongkong).....	789	.555
(Tael—Shanghai, silver)	1,082	.780
(Tael—Peking, silver)	1,156	.855
Russia—(100 rubles)	51.50	.150

GERMANY'S CHEMICAL FOREIGN TRADE

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Berlin, Nov. 12.—German imports and exports of chemicals and colors covering May and June, 1921, have just been made public, and the first time since the publishing of the returns the values of imports are given. The totals in metric tons and value in marks follow:

IMPORTS

	May, 1921		June, 1921	
	In Metric Tons	Value in 1000 marks	In Metric Tons	Value in 1000 mks.
Chemical elementary subst., acids, salts, and other combinations of chemical elementary matter not otherwise mentioned	4,776	18,498	7,681	22,877
Colors and coloring matter.....	221	2,502	380	3,065
Lacquers, varnish, cements, putties, etc.	51	621	23	624
Ether, alcohols, not otherwise mentioned or included; essential oils, artificial scents, scents, perfumery, cosmetics, etc.....	779	12,899	884	16,703
Artificial fertilizers	23,614	20,319	48,221	36,318
Explosives, munitions, combustibles	66	1,014	91	809
Chemical and pharmaceutical products not otherwise mentioned	1,286	14,049	2,432	28,426

EXPORTS

	May, 1921		June, 1921	
	In Metric Tons	Value in 1000 marks	In Metric Tons	Value in 1000 mks.
Chemical elementary subst., acids, salts, and other combinations of chemical elementary matter not otherwise mentioned	55,805	101,012	82,150	146,423
Colors and coloring matter.....	5,503	204,847	7,457	236,253
Lacquers, varnish, cements, putties, etc.	183	3,656	322	5,636
Ether, alcohols, not otherwise mentioned or included; essential oils, artificial scents, scents, perfumery, cosmetics, etc.....	266	12,233	227	13,516
Artificial fertilizers	13	14	16	27
Explosives, munitions, combustibles	532	15,849	360	9,760
Chemical and pharmaceutical products not otherwise mentioned	1,139	34,311	1,222	43,333

The Department of Commerce is in receipt of a report relative to the production of alcohol in France which says: "The total production in France for the first eight months of 1921 of alcohol resulting from the distillation of wines, cider, wine lees, fruit farinaceous substances, beet roots, molasses, and other substances reached 741,730 hectolitres, against 546,558 hectolitres during the corresponding period of 1920."

CITRIC ACID EXPORTS REDUCED*(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)*

Genoa, Italy, Nov. 12.—When the Italian Government fixed the price of citrate of lime at lire 1,000 per 100 kilos, the decrease brought to a standstill the works at Palermo, Messina and Vercelli, and greatly reduced the demand, owing to the difficulty of competing successfully against the much cheaper tartaric acid. The exports of citric acid were greatly reduced during the first five months of this year, amounting to only 188 tons, against 972 tons during the corresponding period last year. The exports went to the United States (66½ tons), France (18½ tons), England (21 tons), Spain (29 tons), Switzerland (1½ tons), Argentina (17 tons), Brazil (3½ tons), and other countries. The imports of citric acid were 9 tons.

The exports of tartaric acid were 571 tons, against 1,141 tons during the same period last year. Shipments to the United States were 121 tons, England 173 tons, France 18½ tons, Spain 28½ tons, Japan 6 tons, British India 1½ tons, Australian Federation 200 kilos, Argentina 86 tons. The imports of tartaric acid amounted to 19 tons.

GLYCERIN MARKET IN THE FAR EAST

Until the outbreak of the war all the glycerin used in Japan was imported from the United States and European countries, says "Finance and Commerce," Shanghai, but the enormous demand resulting from the war led to the establishment of a factory under the protection of the Japanese Government, which has reduced somewhat the volume of imports of glycerin. Originally the manufacturers of glycerin in Japan used only fish oil, but are now adding to the supply by using tallow, vegetable wax, and coconut and bean oils.

China's imports of glycerin during 1920 showed a fair increase. Out of a total valued at about 107,000 haikwan taels, the United Kingdom supplied over 60,000 taels' worth; Japan, 25,000 taels; the United States, 11,000 taels; the Netherlands, 3,000 taels; and Switzerland, 2,500 taels, while Germany also sent some small supplies. The average value of the haikwan tael for 1920 was \$1.24 gold. Shanghai is the largest absorbing center, taking about 63 per cent of the total importations of glycerin into China.

Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

286—An importing firm in Italy desires to be placed in communication with exporters with a view to purchasing pitch pine. Quotations should be given f.o.b. American ports or c.i.f. Italian ports.

287—The American representative of a firm in Venezuela desires to purchase drugs. Quotations should be given f.o.b. American port. References.

291—A commercial agent in Germany desires to secure an agency for the sale of rosin and turpentine. Quotations should be given c.i.f. German port. Terms: Cash against documents at Hamburg. No reference offered.

299—A merchant in Norway desires to purchase and secure an agency for the sale of lubricating oils and greases. Quotations should be given c.i.f. Norwegian port. Payment to be made through Norwegian banks and New York banks. Reference.

302—A firm of importers in Germany desires to secure an agency and consignment for the sale of oils and fats. Quotations should be given c.i.f. German port. Payment to be made on receipt of goods. References.

GERMANS REGAIN DYE TRADE IN JAPAN*(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)*

Tokyo, Japan, Nov. 1.—German manufacturers and exporters are making vigorous efforts to regain the dye trade of the Far East. The first shipment of German goods came shortly after the re-establishment of commercial relations with Germany. Official trade returns recently published indicate that the imports of dyes grew rapidly during the war in spite of the closing of German sources. The place of the latter was taken by the United States, but the demand fell away rapidly after the panic last year. This is shown by the figures which follow (a kin equals one and one-third pounds):

	Kin	Value Yen
1915	1,455,596	2,882,494
1916	541,075	3,437,584
1917	640,266	4,535,986
1918	1,941,804	11,238,021
1919	2,094,211	10,720,919
1920	3,359,899	15,443,034
1921	1,847,584	6,844,768

In 1920 German goods ranked second to those of the United States, and in the present year they have so far been about twice as large as those of all other competitors combined. With the heavy arrivals from Germany, exporters from other lands find it harder and harder to interest local merchants in their colors, while Japanese manufacturers are in a serious predicament in spite of the recent protection given by tariffs. The figures given below (in kin) speak for themselves:

Imported from	1915	1918	1919
Great Britain .....	.....	23,769	93,294
France .....	.....	10,885	46,785
Germany	1,128,984	357,616	36,061
Switzerland	126,541	125,459	342,919
United States .....	.....	1,403,896	1,562,395
Others	200,070	20,179	12,757
	1920	1921	1920
		(To July)	(To July)
Great Britain	190,375	54,231	148,161
France	138,076	20,293	90,961
Germany	588,664	1,210,032	206,915
Switzerland	97,427	56,218	95,314
United States	1,244,046	344,970	623,143
Others	101,311	76,171	161,840

At the present time there are fifty-five companies interested in the manufacture of colors, one of these having two factories. Altogether they employ 300 experts and 1,349 workmen. Their authorized capital is Yen 17,685,032 of which, however, only Yen 13,259,582 is paid up.

SOUTHERN ITALY'S OLIVE CROP LARGE

The olive crop in southern Italy is estimated to be an increase of 50 per cent over that of last year, or 7,702,500 quintals (1 quintal=220.46 pounds) in 1921, as compared to 5,135,000 quintals in 1920, and a 10-year average of 4,301,000 quintals, writes Consul Coert du Bois of Naples. Ordinarily the proportion of oil varies from 20 per cent to 40 per cent, according to the quality of the fruit.

In addition to the new crop, it is also reported that there has been a large proportion of last year's crop carried over. Prior to September 1 the 1921 exports of olive oil from Italy to the United States amounted to 56,268 gallons, valued at \$104,441. In addition, there have been exports of sulfur oil to the United States amounting to 5,898,243 pounds, valued at \$68,546.

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

EXPLANATION

Prices current quoted herein are spot New York, unless otherwise indicated, for goods in large quantities in original packages of the customary trading unit of weight or measure. Re-sale prices are quoted when second-hands are a factor in the market.

The price range (two sets of figures, e. g., .16-.19) indicates either prices for different quantity orders, or else that different manufacturers or importers quote different prices. All price ranges are inclusive.

All quotations are made on the basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces or American gallons. For the ready reference of exporters and foreign buyers the following tables of equivalents are published:

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 Imperial Gallon (Brit.)	—1.20 Amer. Gallons
1 American Gallon	—833 Imperial Gallons
1 American Gallon	—3.79 Liters
1 Liter	—264 American Gallons
1 American Gallon (H ₂ O)	weighs 8.35 pounds
1 Pound (Avoirdupois)	weighs .454 Kilogram
1 Kilogram	weighs 2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)

Acids

Acetic. See Heavy Chemicals	
Acetyl-salicylic	— .65
Benzoic, U.S.P.	.60 — .75
Boric cryst., bbls.	.124 — .14
Powdered, bbls.	.124 — .14
Butyric Tech., 98 p.c.	— .90
Camphoric	4.27 — 4.50
Carbolic cryst., U.S.P., drs.	.12 — .15
1-lb. bottle	— .27
5-lb. bottle	— .23
50 to 110-lb. tins.	— .19
Liquid, U.S.P., 1 lb. bot.	— .26
Crude, 25 p.c.	.30 — .36
Chromic, 98 p.c.	— .45
Chrysophanic	.170 — 1.90
Cinnamic. See Aromatic Chemicals	
Citric, crystals, bbls.	— .47
Powdered	— .48
Imported, kegs	.44 — .46
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c. See Coal-tar Crudes	
Formic, 75 p.c., tech.	.15 — .16
Gallie, U.S.P., bulk.	.80 — .90
Glycerophosphoric, 25 p.c.	1.65 — 1.75
Hydrobromic, 40 p.c., pure.	— .40
Hydrochloric, C.P., carbonyls.	.07 — .08
Hydroiodic, sp. g. 1.150	— .20
Hydrofluoric, see Heavy Chemicals	
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	1.65 — 1.70
U.S.P., 10 p.c.	— .37
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII.	.55 — .60
U.S.P., IX	.65 — .70
Molybdic, C.P.	— 3.00
Muriatic, see Heavy Chemicals	
Nitric, C.P.	.00 — .10
Nitro Muriatic	.20 — .23
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	.124 — .14
Picric, kegs, see Intermediates	
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c., syr. U.S.P.	.20 — .21
50 p.c., tech.	.12 — .17
Pyrogallie, resublimated	— 1.75
Crystals, bottles	1.20 — 1.30
Salicylic, U.S.P.	.22 — .24
Second Hands	.20 — .22
Sulfuric, C.P.	.07 — .08
Sulfurous (67 p.c.)	.05 — .06
Tannic, U.S.P.	.75 — .85
Tartaric, Crystals, U.S.P.	— .35
Powdered, U.S.P.	— .35
Imported U.S.P., Cryst.	.27 — .28
Powdered	.27 — .29

Fine Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbl. blk.	.29 — .33
Acetone, C. P.	.124 — .134
Acetphenetidin	— 1.65
Aconitine, Alkaloid, cryst.	— 23.00
Amorphous	— 16.00
Adeps Lanae. See Lanolin	
Albumen, Egg, edible	— .70
Alcohol, 190 proof, U.S.P.	.47 — .40
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	.475 — .475
Second Hands, U.S.P.	.465 — .465
For Export, U.S.P.	.45 — .47
Wood ref., 95 p.c.	.60 — .65
97 p.c.	.65 — .70
Pure	.80 — .90
Second Hands, 95-97 p.c.	.60 — .62
Denatured Complete	.34 — .42
Butyl	.234 — .284
Iso-propyl, bbls.	— 2.50
Alolin, U.S.P., powd.	.88 — .90
Amidopyrine	4.75 — 5.25
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	.37 — .40
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P.	.95 — 1.00
Bichromate, C. P.	.65 — .70
Bromide, gran., bulk.	— .28
Imported	— .20
Carb. Dom., U.S.P., kegs.	.13 — .14
Chloride, U.S.P.	.19 — .20
Hypophosphite	1.35 — 1.40
Ichthyolate (as to brand)	1.00 — 3.00
Iodide	— 4.30
Nitrate, C. P.	— .40
Oxalate, Pure	.45 — .55
Phosphate (Dibasic)	.40 — .42
Monobasic	.18 — .20
Salicylate, U.S.P.	.60 — .65
Water. (See Heavy Chemicals)	
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums, gal.	1.95 — 2.40
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	— .12
Needle Powder	.044 — .05
Antipyrine, bulk	1.75 — 1.80
Apomorphine Hydrochlor. 1/4s. oz.	12.00 — 12.05
Arecoline Hydrobromide	9.00 — 10.00
Argols, red	— .07
Arsenic red, See Heavy Chemicals	
White, See Heavy Chemicals	
Arsenous Iodide, U.S.P.	— 5.50
Aspirin	— .65
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	9.00 — 12.00
Sulfate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	5.25 — 5.40
Barbital	— .95
Barium Carb. prec., pure	— .25
Dioxide	.20 — .24
Iodide	6.38 — 6.40
Nitrate	.07 — .10
Bay Rum	
Denatured Salicy. Acid.	3.22 — 3.50
Denatured, quinine	3.60 — 3.75
Benzaldehyde (see Aromatic Chemicals)	
Benzonaphthol	2.65 — 2.75
Berberine Hdchl.	— 22.50
Acid Sulfate	— 25.00
Neutral sulfate	— 27.00
Bismuth Metallic	1.70 — 1.75
Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.	— 6.00
Citrate, U.S.P.	— 2.10
Oxychloride	— 2.30
Salicylate	— 1.45
Subbenzoate	— 2.75
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	— 1.85
For X-ray Diagnosis	— 2.40
Subgallate	— 1.85
Subiodide	— 8.85
Subnitrate	— 1.75
Second Hands	— 1.75
Subsalicylate	— 2.00
Tannate	— 2.00
Borax, in bbls.	.0534 — .064
U.S.P., Kegs	.06 — .064
Bromides, See Potass. Brom., etc.	
Bromine, purified	— .25
Bromoforn	— 1.75
Brucine Sulfate	.35 — .40
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	.95 — 1.05
Iodide	— 4.00
Metal sticks	— 1.00
Caffeine alkaloid, bulk	— 5.25
Imported	4.35 — 4.50
Hydrochloride	— 8.00
Hydrobromide	5.35 — 5.60
Citrated, U.S.P.	3.80 — 4.00
Sulfate	— 6.25

CLASSIFICATION

Items are classified into divisions based upon industrial and trade use and, within these divisions, are arranged alphabetically. The order follows roughly the order of the market reports in the text pages and the running heads at the top of the page serve as a ready index.

Fine Chemicals—medicinal, photographic, CP reagent acids and chemicals, except synthetic aromatics.

Heavy Chemicals—industrial and metallurgical acids and chemicals, except metals, dyestuffs, tanning materials and fertilizers.

Coal-Tar Products—crudes and intermediates.

Oils—the fatty oils of animal, fish, and vegetable origin.

Crude Drugs—the natural botanical products sold through the drug trade, further subdivided according to class.

Essential Oils—include the oleo-resins and are followed by the synthetic aromatic chemicals.

Calcium Glycerophosphate	.175 — 1.80
Hypophosphite	— .65
Iodide	— 3.95
Phosphate, Precip.	.14 — .15
Monobasic	.30 — .35
Sulfocarbonate	.48 — .50
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls. blk.	— .82
16's in 1-lb. carton	— .97
24's in 1-lb. carton	— .97 1/2
32's in 1-lb. carton	— .98
Japan refined, 2 1/2 lb. slabs	.90 — .91
Tablets (as to size)	— .97
Chinese, crude	.68 — .70
Refined	.90 — .91
Monobromated, bulk	1.70 — 1.80
Caramel	.60 — .70
Carmin, No. 40	— 4.75
Casein, Edible	.35 — .40
Technical	.14 — .15
Castor Oil, AA bbls.	.11 1/2 — .12
Cerium Oxalate	.42 — .45
Chalk, Precip., light	.03 1/4 — .04
Heavy	.03 — .04 1/2
Drop	— .03
Charcoal, Powd.	.04 — .06
Willow, Powd.	.06 — .07
Bone Black, Powd.	— .08
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P., crystals, 25 lb. jars, 100 lb. lots	— .76
Chloroform, U.S.P.	— .43
Second Hands	.35 — .38
Cinchonidin, Alk., crystals	— .93
Sulfate	.52 — .60
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals	— .54
Sulfate	.25 — .30
Cocaine, Hydrochl., Cryst.	— 6.00
Gran. Powd.	— 6.25
Imported	— 5.75
Cocoa Butter, bulk	.27 — .30
Fingers, cases	.32 1/2 — .35 1/2
Codeine, Alk., 10 oz. bulk	— 6.10
Hydrobromide	— 4.90
Hydrochloride	— 5.50
Nitrate	— 5.50
Phosphate	— 4.55
Salicylate	— 4.55
Sulfate	— 4.90
Cod Liver Oil, Newf'd.	16.00 — 18.00
Nonvegian	17.50 — 18.50
Colchicine Alk.	— 37.50
Salicylate	— 37.50
Collodion, U.S.P.	.25 — .28
Flexible, U.S.P.	.28 — .30
Corn Syrup	100 lbs. 1.79 — 2.04

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PRODUCTS

Acetanilide, U.S.P.
Bismuth Subnitrate
and other Bismuth
Salts
Codeine and its Salts
Creosote, U.S.P.
Creosote Carbonate,
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NYQ

PRODUCTS

Mercurials (Hard)
Morphine and its Salts
Opium Powder, U.S.P.
Opium Gran., U.S.P.
Potassium Iodide
Quinine and its Salts
Silver Nucleinate
Silver Proteinate
Sodium Benzoate
Thymol Iodide
Strychnine and its
Salts

Fine Chemicals

Methyl Acetone, bbls.....gal.	.70 — .72	Potass. Carbonate, U.S.P....lb.	.12 — .14	Quinine Dicarboxate	oz. 2.00 — 3.00
Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic Chemicals		Caustic, U.S.P. (by alcohol)lb.	— .45	Ethyl Carbonate	oz. 1.25 — 1.50
Methylene Blue, medicinal..lb.	4.75 — 5.00	U.S.P. purified	— .30	Ferrocyanide	oz. — 1.05
Milk, powdered	lb. .15 — .16	Chlorate, Imp., Powd.....lb.	.06 1/4 — .12	Formate	oz. — 1.05
Mineral Oil, white	gal. .85 — 1.25	Chromate, cryst. yellow,		Glycerophosphate	oz. — 1.17
Morphine, Acet., 10-oz. in 5s.oz.	— 4.90	tech. 1-lb., c. b. 10.....lb.	— .42	Hydriodide	oz. — 1.05
Hydrobromide, 10-oz. in 5s.oz.	— 4.90	Citrate, bulk, U.S.P.....lb.	— .65	Hydrobromide	oz. — .96
Hydrochloride, 10-oz. in 5s.oz.	— 4.90	Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.....oz.	1.85 — 1.90	Hydrochloride	oz. — .96
Sulfate, 10-oz. in 5s.....oz.	— 4.90	Guaiaicol Sulfonate.....lb.	2.75 — 3.50	Japanese	oz. .85 — .90
Diacetyl, Alk., 10 oz., 1/4s.oz.	— 8.40	Hypophosphite, bulk	— .85	Hydrochlor. & Urea.....oz.	— 1.05
Diacetyl Hydcl., 10 oz., 1/4s.oz.	— 7.60	Iodide, bulk	— 2.60	Hypophosphite	oz. — 1.05
Ethyl Hydcl., 10 oz., 1/4s.....oz.	— 8.95	Second Hands	— 2.60	Lactate	oz. — 1.05
Opium cases, U.S.P.....lb.	— 5.50	Lactophosphate	— .90	Phenolsulfonate	oz. — 1.05
Granular	lb. — 6.75	Nitrate, see Saltpetre		Phosphate	oz. — .96
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb. — 6.75	Oxalate, Neutral .....	.50 — .60	Salicylate	oz. — .96
Osgall, pure, U.S.P.....lb.	1.50 — 1.55	Permanganate, U.S.P.....lb.	.15 — .16	Tannate	oz. — .70
Pancreatin	lb. 1.50 — 1.50	Salicylate .....	.75 — .85	Tartrate	oz. — 1.05
Papain	lb. 2.35 — 2.50	Sulfate, C.P. ....	.35 — .38	Valerate	oz. — 1.75
Paraformaldehyde	lb. — .60	Tartrate	— .65	Quinidine Alk., crystals, tinsoz.	— .96
Pepsin Powd., U.S.P.....lb.	— 2.50	Pumice Stone, lump.....lb.	.04 — .05	Sulfate, tins	oz. — .71
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.lb.	— .05 1/4	Powdered .....	.03 — .04	Resorcinol, crystals, U.S.P..lb.	2.00 — 2.25
Cream White	lb. — .07	Pyridin	— 1.75	Resale	lb. 1.95 — 2.00
Lily White	lb. — .12 1/2	Quinine Sulf., 100-oz. tins.oz.	— .70	Technical, See Intermediates	
Snow White	lb. — .13 1/2	1-oz. tins	— .78	Rochelle Salt, crystals.....lb.	— .23
Phenolphthalein	lb. 1.40 — 1.50	*Imported, Java .....	.67 1/2 — .68	Imported, U.S.P.....lb.	.19 — .20
Phosphorus, yellow	lb. .26 — .30	Imported, Japanese .....	.67 1/2 — .68	Rosewater, triple	gal. — 1.30
Pilocarpine, hydrochloride ..oz.	5.50 — 6.00	Bisulfate, 100-oz. tins.....oz.	— .70	Saccharin, U.S.P.....lb.	— 2.25
Alkaloid, 15 gr. vial.....ea.	— .80	Alkaloid	— 1.05	Resale	lb. 2.05 — 2.10
Nitrate	oz. — 6.90	Acetate	— 1.05	Salicin, bulk	4.00 — 4.25
Piperazine Hydrate	oz. — .50	Arsenate	— 1.05	Salol, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	— .75
Podophyllin	lb. — 4.25	Benzoate	— 1.05	Saltpetre, Double ref. bbls.lb.	.07 1/4 — .09 1/4
Potassium acetate	lb. .37 — .38	Citrate	— 1.05	*Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	— 160.00
Bicarbonate, U.S.P.	lb. .09 — .10	Dihydrochloride	— 1.05	*Powdered	— 160.00
Bisulfate	lb. — .40	Dihydrobromide	— 1.05	Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.....lb.	— 18 1/4
Bromide Crystals, bulk.....lb.	— .19			Silver Nitrate, 500 oz. lots.oz.	.45 1/4 — .46 1/4
Granulated	lb. — .19			Nucleinate	oz. .30 — .36
Imported, U.S.P.	lb. .15 — .16			Resale	oz. .25 — .28
				Proteinates	oz. — .34
				Colloidal	oz. — 1.60

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Creosote Carbonate	Pyrogallol Acid
Formaldehyde	Quinine
Formic Acid	Salicylates
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Soap, Castile, white pure....lb.	.18	—	.20
*Conti's	—	—	13.00
Powd., U.S.P., bbls.....lb.	.33	—	.34
Green, U.S.P.lb.	.06½	—	.07½
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran....lb.	.12	—	.15
Benzoate, gran., U.S.P.....lb.	.53	—	.70
Bicarb., U.S.P., powd., bbls....lb.	.02¼	—	.02½
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	—	—	.20
Imported, U.S.P. ....lb.	.16	—	.17
Cacodylate	3.50	—	4.05
Caustic, U.S.P., See Sod. Hydroxide			
Chlorate, U.S.P., 8th Rev.			
Crystals, c.b., 10.....lb.	.13	—	.18
Granular, c.b., 10.....lb.	.16	—	.18
Chloride, C. P. ....lb.	—	—	.07½
Citrate, U.S.P., Cryst. VIII....lb.	—	—	.60
VIII	—	—	.60
Granular, U.S.P., gran.IX....lb.	—	—	.73
Cyanide 96-98, see Heavy Chemicals			
Glycerophosphate, crystals....lb.	—	—	1.96
Hydroxide, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	—	.18
Hypophosphite, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	—	.75
Iodide, bulk	—	—	3.30
Nitrate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.05½	—	.07
Oxalate, Neutral .....	.40	—	.55
Peroxide	—	—	.38
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.....lb.	—	—	.07
Recryst.	—	—	.13
Pyrophosphate	—	—	.14
Salicylate, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	—	.28
Resale	—	—	—
Sulfate (Glauber's Salt).cwt.	1.65	—	1.75
Needle Crystals	—	—	2.25
Sulfocarbonate .....	.25	—	.27
Sparteum Sulfate .....	.60	—	.70
Strontium Brom. Cryst., blk....lb.	—	—	.20
Carbonate, pure	—	—	.28
Iodide, bulk	—	—	3.25
Nitrate, Kegs .....	.42	—	.42½
Salicylate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.70	—	.75

Strychnine Alkd., cryst.....oz.	—	—	1.45
Alkaloid, Powd. ....oz.	—	—	1.35
Acetate	—	—	1.60
Glycerophosphate	—	—	1.70
Hydrobromide	—	—	1.70
Hydrochloride	—	—	1.60
Hypophosphite	—	—	1.80
Nitrate	—	—	1.60
Phosphate	—	—	1.70
Sulfate, crystals, bulk.....oz.	—	—	1.15
Sugar of Milk, Powder.....lb.	.17½	—	.18
Sulfonal, 100-oz. lots.....oz.	—	—	.38
Sulfonethylnmethane, U.S.P....lb.	—	—	5.75
Sulfonmethane, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	—	4.75
Sulfur, roll, bbls.....100 lbs.	2.15	—	2.70
Flour, 100 p.c. pure.....100 lbs.	2.50	—	3.15
Flowers, 100 p.c. pure.....100 lbs.	3.00	—	3.65
Precip., U.S.P. ....lb.	.17½	—	.21½
Lac Sulfur .....	.08	—	.10
Tartar Emetic, tech.....lb.	.34	—	.37
U.S.P. ....lb.	.39	—	.40
Talcum, Amer., bags.....100 lbs.	—	—	1.40
Purified	—	—	3.50
Terpin Hydrate .....	.50	—	.53
Theobromine Alkaloid	5.75	—	6.00
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	4.90	—	5.00
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	7.75	—	8.00
Tin dichloride, see Heavy Chemicals			
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.....lb.	—	—	.40
Metallic, Crystals .....	.27	—	.28
Toluene, See Coal Tar Crudes			
Tribromphenol	—	—	.90
Trional	—	—	.47
Veratrine Sulfate	—	—	2.50
Hydrochloride	—	—	2.50
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist., bbl.....gal.	1.22	—	1.30
Yohimbin, Hydchl. ....oz.	—	—	12.50
Zinc Carbonate, U.S.P., precip....lb.	—	—	.37
Chloride, U.S.P. ....lb.	.35	—	.40
Nitrate	—	—	.42
Iodide, bulk	—	—	3.75
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.....lb.	—	—	.17
Stearate	—	—	.24
Sulfate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.08	—	.09

Heavy Chemicals

ACIDS

Acetic, 28 p.c., bbls.....100 lbs.	2.50	—	2.75
56 p.c., bbls.....100 lbs.	5.00	—	5.50
80 p.c., bbls., Com'l.....100 lbs.	7.89	—	8.64
80 p.c., bbls., pure.....100 lbs.	10.16	—	10.41
Glacial, bbls. ....100 lbs.	10.00	—	11.25
Chlorosulfonic, 93-95 p.c.....lb.	.15	—	.36
Hydrobromic com., 48 p.c....lb.	.35	—	.37
Pure, 40 p.c.....lb.	—	—	.40
Hydrofluoric 30 p.c. bbls....lb.	.07	—	.07½
48 p.c. in carboys.....lb.	.12	—	.13
52 p.c. in carboys.....lb.	.13	—	.14
60 p.c. in carboys.....lb.	.16	—	.17
White Acid .....	.32	—	.38
Hydrofluosilicic 35 p.c.....lb.	.10	—	.13½
Lactic, 22 p.c., dark.....lb.	.04½	—	.05
22 p.c., light.....lb.	.05½	—	.06
44 p.c., dark.....lb.	.09½	—	.10
44 p.c., light.....lb.	.12½	—	.13
66 p.c. ....lb.	—	—	.16
80 p.c., Imported.....lb.	—	—	.18
Mixed, Nitric .....	.08½	—	.09½
Sulfuric	—	—	.01
Muriatic, 18 deg. cbys.100 lbs.	1.20	—	1.75
20 deg. carboys.....100 lbs.	1.50	—	2.00
22 deg. carboys.....100 lbs.	1.90	—	2.35
Iron Free cbys., 18 deg.			
100 lbs.	1.50	—	1.75
20 deg. ....100 lbs.	1.75	—	2.20
22 deg. ....100 lbs.	2.00	—	2.35
Nitric, 36 deg. carboys.....lb.	.05¼	—	.06
38 deg. carboys.....lb.	.05¼	—	.06½
40 deg. carboys.....lb.	.06¼	—	.07
42 deg. carboys.....lb.	.06¼	—	.07½
Phosphoric, 50 p.c., tech....lb.	.13	—	.18
Syrupy, 65 p.c.....lb.	.20	—	.22
Pyroligneous, Tech. ....gal.	.12	—	.13½
Sulfuric, Tank carlots			
60 deg., f.o.b. wks.....ton	11.00	—	12.00
66 deg., f.o.b. wks.....ton	17.00	—	18.00

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Acid, Sulf., 20 p.c. Oleum, f.o.b. wks.	21.00	-23.00	Antimony chloride, liq.15	-.17	Copper Sulfate 100 lbs.	5.25	- 5.75
40 p.c. oleum.	35.00	-40.00	Anhydrous lb.	.50	-.55	Imported 100 lbs.	—	—
60 p.c. oleum.	65.00	-75.00	Oxide lb.	.07	-.07½	Tartrate (verdigris sub- sttute) lb.	—	-.30
Sulfurous com. ....	.12	-.14	Sulfide, Crimson lb.	—	-.60	Copperas, wks. 100 lbs.	.75	- 1.00
Tannic, Tech. ....	.65	-.80	Golden No. 1 lb.	—	-.35	Ferric Chloride, crys. lb.	.08½	-.09
Tungstic lb.	1.00	- 1.05	Vermillion lb.	—	-.55	Liquid, 40 deg. ....	.05	-.06
Acetone lb.	.12½	-.13	Tartrolactate lb.	—	-.47	Ferrous Chloride, crys. lb.	.08½	-.06½
Acetic Anhydride, 85 p.c.	—	-.40	Arsenic, white lb.	.06	-.06½	Sulfide 100 lbs.	2.25	- 3.25
Acetyl Chloride, Redistilled. ....	.45	-.50	Red lb.	.11	-.12	Flake White lb.	.09½	-.10½
Alum, ammonia, lump. ....	.03¾	-.04	Barium, chloride ton	52.00	-75.00	Fluorspar, Powdered ton	30.00	-35.00
Imported lb.	.03¾	-.04	Imported ton	—	-55.00	Acid Grade, f.o.b. mines. ton	22.50	-25.00
Ground lb.	.04	-.04½	Bin oxide lb.	.21	-.22	Fuller's Earth, f.o.b. mines. ton	16.00	-17.00
Powdered lb.	.04½	-.04½	Imported lb.	—	-.17	Imported ton	35.00	-40.00
Chrome lb.	.07½	-.10	Carbonate ton	79.00	-89.00	Fusel Oil, crude. gal.	—	- 1.60
Potash lump lb.	.05¾	-.06	Imported ton	48.00	-50.00	Refined gal.	—	- 3.25
Imported lb.	.06	-.06¾	Nitrate lb.	.09¾	-.10	Kieselguhr 100 lbs.	1.75	- 2.00
Powdered lb.	.06¾	-.06¾	Imported lb.	.07	-.08	Lead Acetate, white cryst. lb.	.12	-.12½
Ground lb.	.07	-.09	Barytes, floated, white. ton	28.00	-29.00	White Cakes lb.	.11½	-.12
Chrome lb.	.07	-.09	Blanc Fixe, ton	70.00	-85.00	Granulated lb.	.11¾	-.12¾
Soda, Ground 100 lbs.	3.50	- 4.00	Imported ton	40.00	-42.00	Brown Cakes lb.	.10¾	-.11¾
Aluminum chloride, carboys. ....	.04	-.05	Bleaching Pd., f.o.b. wks. 100 lbs.	2.25	- 2.50	Arsenate, powdered lb.	.15	-.18
Anhydrous lb.	.38	-.45	Export. F.A.S. 100 lbs.	—	- 2.50	Paste lb.	.08	-.10
Sulfate Iron free. 100 lbs.	2.50	- 3.00	Second Hands, wks. 100 lbs.	—	- 2.50	Nitrate lb.	—	-.13
Commercial 100 lbs.	1.85	- 2.40	*Second Hands, wks. 100 lbs.	—	—	Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd. lb.	.07½	-.07¾
Aluminum hydrate light. lb.	.20	-.22	Bromine, Purified wks. lb.	—	-.20	Red, American lb.	.08	-.08¾
Ammonia, Anhydrous lb.	.07¾	-.09¾	Calcium Acetate 100 lbs.	—	- 2.00	Sulfate, basic white. lb.	.06¾	-.07
20 deg. lb.	.07¾	-.08¾	Arsenate lb.	.18	-.19	White, Basic Carb., Amer. lb.	.06½	-.07½
18 deg. lb.	.05¾	-.07¾	Carbide lb.	.04½	-.05	Lithopone lb.	.06	-.07
16 deg. lb.	.05¾	-.07¾	Carbonate 100 lbs.	1.15	- 1.75	Imported lb.	.05½	-.06
Ammonium Bifluoride lb.	.28	-.30	Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	—	- 28.75	Lime, hydrate lb.	.01	-.01½
Imported lb.	—	—	Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	—	- 35.75	Acetate 100 lbs.	—	- 2.00
Carbonate, imp. lb.	.08	-.09	Flaked, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	—	- 35.75	Nitrate ton	—	- 60.00
Lactate lb.	—	-.17	Anhydrous lb.	.14	-.15	Sulfur, Powd. lb.	.10½	-.12
Nitrate lb.	.07½	-.07¾	Lactate lb.	—	- .13½	Magnesite ton	70.00	-72.00
Persulfate, bulk lb.	—	-.50	Nitrate ton	—	- 60.00	Magnesium Sulfate, tech. 100 lbs.	1.85	- 2.00
Sal Ammoniac, gray lb.	.07	-.07¾	Chlorine, liquid lb.	.08	-.15	Imported 100 lbs.	1.10	- 1.15
Imported lb.	.07	-.07¾	Carbon bisulfide, C.L. & less. lb.	.06½	-.07½	Carbonate, tech. lb.	.06	-.08
Granulated, white lb.	.07½	-.08	Carbon black lb.	.12	-.20	Chloride, fused, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	36.00	-40.00
Lump lb.	.15	-.16	Carbon tetrachlor., C.L. & less. lb.	.10½	-.12	Flaked, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	38.00	-42.00
Sulfate, dbl. bags f.a.s. 100 lbs.	2.60	- 2.70	Cobalt Oxide lb.	2.00	- 2.25	Fluosilicate, 30% soln. 100 lbs.	8.00	-10.00
*Dom., Bulk, wks. 100 lbs.	—	- 2.30	Copper Carbonate lb.	.19	-.21			
			Cyanide lb.	.60	-.63			
			Subacetate (Verdigris) lb.	.24	-.28			

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Oleum 20% to 65%
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Nitric (all strengths)
Aqua Fortis
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Manganese Chloride	lb.	.20	—	.21	Potass. Prussiate, red	lb.	.26	—	.28	Sodium Nitrite	lb.	.0634	—	.07
Dioxide, 80-84 p.c.	ton	55.00	—	60.00	Yellow	lb.	.19 1/2	—	.21	Peroxide	lb.	.25	—	.30
85-90 p.c.	ton	60.00	—	70.00	Sulfate	unit	1.10	—	1.20	Phosphate (tri) ref.	lb.	.06	—	.07
Sulfate	lb.	.30	—	.32	Titanium Oxalate	lb.	—	—	.55	di-Sodium, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.08 1/2
Nickel oxide	lb.	.40	—	.45	Shipment, imptd.	lb.	—	—	.33	Technical	lb.	.044	—	.044
Salts, single	lb.	—	—	.14	Salt, tech.	ton	—	—	17.00	Mono-Sodium, ref.	lb.	.25	—	.30
double	lb.	—	—	.12	Salt Cake, bulk.	ton	17.00	—	20.00	Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.14 1/2	—	.14 1/2
Nitre Cake, bulk wks.	ton	5.00	—	6.00	Saltpetre	lb.	.073 1/4	—	.09 1/4	Silicate, 60 deg.	100 lbs.	3.12 1/4	—	3.50
Orange Mineral	lb.	.11	—	.13	Soda Ash, 58 p.c. light.	100 lbs.	—	—	2.00	40 deg.	100 lbs.	1.10	—	2.00
Paris Green	lb.	.23	—	.25	Basis, 48 p.c.wks.bgs.	100 lbs.	1.47 1/2	—	1.50	Silicofluoride	lb.	.07	—	.08
Phosphorus red	lb.	—	—	.50	Dense, 58 p.c. bags.	100 lbs.	—	—	2.25	Sulfate, Gl'b salt.	100 lbs.	1.50	—	2.00
Imported	lb.	—	—	.40	Basis 48 p.c. wks.bgs.	100 lbs.	1.50	—	1.52 1/2	Sulfide, 60 p.c.	lb.	.05	—	.05 1/2
Yellow	lb.	—	—	.35	Caustic, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.90	—	4.00	Imported	lb.	—	—	.04 1/2
Imported	lb.	—	—	.30	Basis 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.00	—	3.00	30 p.c. crystals	lb.	.03 1/2	—	.03 1/2
Oxychloride	lb.	.45	—	.50	Ground, 76 p.c. wks.	100 lbs.	4.00	—	4.25	Sulfite, Crystals	lb.	.03 1/2	—	.04
Sesquisulfide	lb.	—	—	.42 1/2	Sodium Acetate	lb.	.04	—	.04 1/2	Dessicated	lb.	.00 1/2	—	.10 1/2
Trichloride	lb.	.60	—	.65	Aluminum Sulfate	100 lbs.	3.50	—	4.00	Thiocyanate Sulfoeyanide.	lb.	.50	—	.52
Plaster of Paris	bbbl.	4.25	—	4.50	Bicarbonate	100 lbs.	2.25	—	2.40	Strontium Nitrate	lb.	.18	—	.20
True Dental	bbbl.	4.35	—	4.60	Bichromate	lb.	—	—	.08	Imported	lb.	.10	—	.11
Potash Caustic, 88-92.	lb.	.08	—	.10	Bisulfate, bulk, wks.	ton	5.00	—	6.00	Carbonate	lb.	.26	—	.26
Imported, c.i.f.	lb.	.05 1/2	—	.06	Bisulfite, Powd.	lb.	.04 1/2	—	.05	Sulfur Chloride, red.	lb.	.05	—	.06
70-75 p.c.	lb.	—	—	.11	Solution 32-40 deg.	100 lbs.	1.35	—	2.00	Yellow	lb.	.04 1/2	—	.05
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.10 1/2	—	.11	Carbonate Sal. bbbls.	100 lbs.	1.70	—	2.00	Sulfur Dioxide liq. cyl.	ton	.08	—	.09
Powered	lb.	.13	—	.13 1/2	Chlorate	lb.	—	—	.07 1/2	Sulfur, crude	ton	20.00	—	25.00
Binoxalate, tech.	lb.	.40	—	.42	*Imported, c.i.f.	lb.	—	—	.06	Flour Com'l., bbbls.	100 lbs.	1.45	—	2.00
Carbonate, 80-85 p.c.	lb.	.04 1/2	—	.05	Chloride, tech.	ton	—	—	17.00	Flowers, 100 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.75	—	3.65
Hydrated	lb.	—	—	.05	Cyanide, 96-98 p.c.	lb.	.28	—	.30	Sulfuryl Chloride	lb.	—	—	1.00
*85-90 p.c.	lb.	—	—	.06	73-76 p.c.	lb.	.25	—	.26	Tartar Emetic, tech.	lb.	.34	—	.36
90-95 p.c.	lb.	.05 1/2	—	.06	Imported 120%	lb.	—	—	.12	Tin, bichloride 80 p.c. Sol'n.	lb.	.09 1/4	—	.10
96-98 p.c.	lb.	.05 1/2	—	.06	*128 p.c.	lb.	.27 1/2	—	.29	Crystals	lb.	.27	—	.29 1/2
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.12	—	.13	Fluoride	lb.	.10	—	.12	Oxide	lb.	.19 1/2	—	.21
Powdered, American	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.10	Hyposulfite	lb.	—	—	.45	Tetrachloride	lb.	1.15	—	1.75
Imported, c.i.f.	lb.	—	—	.05 1/2	Hyposulfite, Crys., bbbls.	100 lbs.	3.50	—	3.75	Whiting	100 lbs.	1.15	—	1.75
Muriate, basis 80 p.c.	unit	.75	—	.80	Granulated	100 lbs.	3.95	—	4.30	Zinc, carbonate	lb.	.16	—	.18
Shipment	unit	—	—	.30	Tungstate, crys.	lb.	.80	—	.85	Chloride, Fused	lb.	.08	—	.08 1/2
Metabisulfite	lb.	.30	—	.32	Dessicated	lb.	.70	—	.75	Granulated	lb.	.11 1/2	—	.11 1/2
Perchlorate	lb.	.19	—	.20	Nitrate, crude	100 lbs.	2.25	—	2.40	Imported fus'd & gran.	lb.	.03 1/2	—	.06 1/2
Permanganate, Com'l.	lb.	.15	—	.22	Double refined, Gran.	lb.	.05	—	.05 1/2	Oxide, French	lb.	.11	—	.12 1/2
U.S.P., See Fine Chemicals										American	lb.	.08	—	.09
										Sulfate	lb.	.03	—	.03 1/2

*Nominal



Soda Ash 58%
Caustic Soda 76%
Modified Sodas
Special Alkali
Bicarbonate of Soda U. S. P.

Complete Factories at Painesville, Ohio.
Directly Served by Three
Trunk Line Railroads.

Manufactured by

Diamond Alkali Company

GENERAL OFFICES PITTSBURGH, PENNA



SULPHUR

SUBLIMED
ROLL BRIMSTONE
FLOWERS
PRECIPITATED 100%
LAC SULPHUR

BATTELLE & RENWICK

Estb. 1840

Incp. 1902

80 Maiden Lane, New York, N. Y.

Coal-Tar Products

Crudes

Anthracene 80-85 p.c.....lb.	.75	— 1.00
40-45 p.c.....lb.	.12	— .18
Benzene, C. P.....gal.	.27	— .33
Resale, drums included.....gal.	—	—
90 p.c.....gal.	.25	— .31
Carbazol.....lb.	.85	— 1.00
Cresylic Acid, 95 p.c. dark.....gal.	.65	— .70
Straw, 97-99 p.c.....gal.	.70	— .75
Cresol, U.S.P.....lb.	.17	— .20
Cresote oil.....gal.	.20	— .22
Dip. oil.....gal.	.31	— .36
Naphthalene, balls.....lb.	.08 1/2	— .09 1/2
Flake.....lb.	.07 1/2	— .08 1/2
Second Hands.....lb.	.07	— .07 1/2
Phenol, Gov't Surplus.....lb.	.12	— .17
Open Market.....lb.	.09	— .10
Natural.....lb.	.15	— .16
Pitch, various grades.....ton	14.00	— 18.00
Solvent naphtha.....gal.	.25	— .31
Tar Acid Oil, 25 p.c.....gal.	.26 1/2	— .29
Open Market.....gal.	.38	— .41
Toluene, pure.....gal.	.28	— .34
Xylene, 10 deg. dist. range.....gal.	.35	— .41
5 deg. dist. range.....gal.	.40	— .46
Nitration, 2 deg. range.....gal.	.45	— .51

Intermediates

Acid 1, 2, 4.....lb.	—	— 1.00
Acid, Anthranilic.....lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Technical.....lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Acid Benzoic, tech.....lb.	.50	— .60
Acid Broenner's.....lb.	1.55	— 1.70
Acid Chloroacetic, tech.....lb.	.40	— .45
Acid Cleves.....lb.	1.52	— 1.55
Acid Gamma.....lb.	2.25	— 2.70
Acid H.....lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Acid Laurent's.....lb.	.75	— .80
Acid Metanilic.....lb.	1.60	— 1.65

Acid Monosulfonic F (delta).....lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Acid Naphthionie, Crude.....lb.	.65	— .70
Refined.....lb.	.70	— .76
Acid Neville & Winther's.....lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Acid Phthalic.....lb.	.35	— .40
Anhydride.....lb.	.40	— .50
Acid Picramic.....lb.	.75	— .80
Acid Pleric.....lb.	.30	— .45
Acid Salicylic, tech.....lb.	.18	— .20
Acid Sulfanilic, tech.....lb.	.26	— .28
Acid Tobias.....lb.	—	— 2.00
Acetanilide, tech.....lb.	.27	— .29
p-Aminoacetanilide.....lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Aminozobenzene.....lb.	—	— 1.15
p-Aminophenol.....lb.	1.40	— 1.65
Hydrochloride.....lb.	1.50	— 1.75
o-Aminophenol.....lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Aniline Oil, (drums extra).....lb.	.18	— .20
Aniline Salt.....lb.	.26	— .28
p-Anisidine.....lb.	3.00	— 3.05
Technical.....lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Anthraquinone Subl.....lb.	1.80	— 1.75
25 p.c. paste.....lb.	.90	— .95
Bayer's Salt.....lb.	—	— 1.00
Benzaldehyde, Tech.....lb.	.45	— .50
Benidine Base.....lb.	.95	— 1.05
Sulfate.....lb.	.75	— .80
Benzoyl chloride.....lb.	—	— 1.25
Benzylchloride, redistilled.....lb.	.30	— .32
Tech.....lb.	.30	— .32
Bromobenzene.....lb.	.35	— .37
Chlorobenzene.....lb.	.10	— .14
Chlorhydrin.....lb.	—	— 2.50
Diaminophenol.....lb.	5.50	— 5.60
Dianisidine.....lb.	4.75	— 5.00
o-Dichlorobenzene.....lb.	.15	— .17
p-Dichlorobenzene.....lb.	.15	— .20
Dichlorobenzene, mixed.....lb.	.06	— .07 1/2
Diethylamine.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Dimethylamine, drums ext.....lb.	.45	— .50
Dimethylsulfate.....lb.	.90	— 1.00
Dinitrophenol.....lb.	.45	— .50
Dinitrobenzene.....lb.	.21	— .25
Dinitrochlorobenzene.....lb.	.28	— .30
Dinitronaphthalene.....lb.	.33	— .35
Dinitrotoluene.....lb.	.25	— .27

Diphenylamine.....lb.	.65	— .71
Diphenylxide.....lb.	—	— .90
Ethyl Bromide.....lb.	—	— .40
Ethyl Chloride.....lb.	.55	— .60
"G" Salt.....lb.	.70	— .80
Hydrazobenzene.....lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Methyl Chloride.....lb.	—	— .80
Michler's Ketone.....lb.	—	— 4.00
Monochlorobenzene.....lb.	.10	— .12
Monothylamine.....lb.	1.10	— 1.25
a-Naphthol, crude.....lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Refined.....lb.	1.10	— 1.25
b-Naphthol, distilled.....lb.	.30	— .34
a-Naphthylamine.....lb.	.30	— .32
b-Naphthylamine, tech.....lb.	—	— 1.05
Sublimed.....lb.	1.70	— 1.75
m-Nitroaniline.....lb.	.85	— .90
p-Nitroaniline.....lb.	.77	— .82
p-Nitroacetanilide.....lb.	.60	— .65
Nitrobenzene.....lb.	.10	— .12
o-Nitrochlorobenzene.....lb.	.35	— .40
p-Nitrochlorobenzene.....lb.	.30	— .35
Nitronaphthalene.....lb.	.30	— .32
p-Nitrophenol.....lb.	.75	— .80
o-Nitrophenol.....lb.	.75	— .80
m-Nitro-p-toluidine.....lb.	2.60	— 2.75
p-Nitro-o-toluidine.....lb.	3.65	— 4.00
p-Nitrosodimethylaniline.....lb.	—	—
Nitrotoluene-a, Mixed.....lb.	.15	— .17
o-Nitrotoluene.....lb.	.18	— .20
p-Nitrotoluene.....lb.	.80	— .85
p-Oxy-benzaldehyde.....lb.	1.50	— 2.00
p-Phenetidin.....lb.	1.35	— 1.50
p-Phenylenediamine.....lb.	1.70	— 1.75
m-Phenylenediamine.....lb.	1.15	— 1.30
Phenyl-a-Naphthylamine.....lb.	—	— 2.25
Phosgene.....lb.	—	— .75
Phthalic Anhydride.....lb.	.40	— .50
"R" Salt.....lb.	.60	— .65
Resorcinol Technical.....lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Sodium o-Chloro-p-toluene sul-		
fonate.....lb.	.25	— .30
Metanilate.....lb.	1.40	— 1.46
Naphthionate.....lb.	.70	— .75
Picramate.....lb.	.70	— .75
p-toluene sulfonate.....lb.	.08	— .10

Phthalic Anhydride

A co-operative agreement was signed in 1917 between certain manufacturers and the Department of Agriculture for the purpose of developing the manufacture of Phthalic Anhydride under a new process originated in the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture.

This process was patented and bears U. S. Patent No. 1,284,888. Phthalic Anhydride produced commercially under U. S. Patent No. 1,284,888 does not have a melting point of 130.0 degrees Centigrade.

Any person or persons producing, buying or using Phthalic Anhydride of this quality other than that which is produced by The Walker Chemical Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., are intruding on U. S. Patent No. 1,336,182 and lay themselves liable to suit for infringement.

DINITROTOLUENE

PROBABLY the most vital factor governing the manufacture of artificial colors is the quality of the intermediates used for their synthesis.

Many consumers of Du Pont Dinitrotoluene continue the exclusive use of our product because it still is the market standard to which all others are compared.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.,

Dyestuffs Department,

WILMINGTON DELAWARE
8 Thomas St., New York, N. Y.



Coal-Tar Dyes

Schaeffer's Salt	lb.	.70	—	.75
Thiocarbamide	lb.	.40	—	.45
p-Toluene Sulfonamide	lb.	.40	—	.45
p-Toluene Sulfonchloride	lb.	.15	—	.25
Toluidine	lb.	1.20	—	1.25
Sulfate	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Toluidine, Mixed	lb.	.45	—	.50
o-Toluidine	lb.	.25	—	.27
p-Toluidine	lb.	1.25	—	1.35
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Triphenyl Phosphate	lb.	.75	—	.80
Xylidine	lb.	.45	—	.50

Coal-Tar Dyes

ACID COLORS:

Black	lb.	.80	—	1.10
Blue	lb.	1.00	—	1.60
Brown	lb.	.80	—	1.50
Fuchsin	lb.	1.50	—	2.50
Green	lb.	2.00	—	4.00
Orange II	lb.	.50	—	.65
Orange III	lb.	.80	—	.90
Red	lb.	.85	—	3.50
Scarlet	lb.	.85	—	1.25
Violet	lb.	1.60	—	6.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	—	—	2.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	—	4.50
Brilliant Delphine B.S.	lb.	3.50	—	4.50
Erythrosin	lb.	7.00	—	8.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.	lb.	4.00	—	4.25
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't.	lb.	1.15	—	1.20
Indigotin, conc.	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Indigotin, paste	lb.	1.30	—	1.60
Naphthol Green	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75	—	7.25
Orange, R. G.	lb.	.60	—	1.00
Patent Blue, Swiss Type.	lb.	4.00	—	6.00
Ponceau	lb.	1.00	—	1.15
Scarlet 2R	lb.	.65	—	.75
Tartarazin, Dom.	lb.	1.30	—	1.80
Uranine	lb.	8.00	—	10.00
Wool Green S.	lb.	2.00	—	5.00

DIRECT COLORS:

Black	lb.	.60	—	.75
Sky Blue, conc.	lb.	1.50	—	3.00
Sky Blue, 5BX.	lb.	—	—	2.00
Blue 2B	lb.	.60	—	.80
Brown R	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Brown G	lb.	1.25	—	1.70
Bordeaux	lb.	1.75	—	2.50
Fast Black	lb.	—	—	7.50
Fast Pink	lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Fast Red	lb.	2.35	—	2.50
Fast Yellow	lb.	1.50	—	2.25
Yellow	lb.	2.00	—	3.50
Violet con't	lb.	1.10	—	2.00
Benzopurpurin, 10 B.	lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Benzopurpurine, 4 B.	lb.	1.25	—	1.40
Chrysophenin, Dom.	lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Congo Red 4B Type.	lb.	.90	—	1.10
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	2.50	—	4.00
Geranin	lb.	8.75	—	9.25
Oxamine Violet	lb.	7.00	—	8.00

OIL COLORS:

Black	lb.	.70	—	1.00
Blue	lb.	1.35	—	2.00
Orange	lb.	.95	—	1.00
Red III	lb.	1.65	—	2.00
Scarlet	lb.	1.00	—	1.75
Yellow	lb.	1.25	—	1.50
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.90	—	.95

SULFUR COLORS:

Black	lb.	.20	—	.25
Blue	lb.	.60	—	1.00
Brown	lb.	.35	—	.60
Green	lb.	1.00	—	1.75
Yellow	lb.	.75	—	1.00

CHROME COLORS:

Alizarin Blue, bright.	lb.	5.00	—	5.50
Alizarin, medium	lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	—	—	2.50
Alizarin Cyanine	lb.	10.00	—	12.00
Alizarin Orange	lb.	1.55	—	1.90

Alizarin Red, 20 p.c. Paste.	lb.	.60	—	1.00
Alizarin Yellow G.	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Alizarin Yellow R.	lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb.	.65	—	1.00
Chrome Blue	lb.	.75	—	2.00
Chrome Brown	lb.	.80	—	1.00
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	1.80	—	2.00
Chrome Red	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Chrome Yellow	lb.	.65	—	1.00
Gallicyanin	lb.	2.30	—	2.60

BASIC COLORS:

Alkali Blue, conc.	lb.	6.00	—	6.50
Auramine O	lb.	1.80	—	2.25
Auramine OO	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Bismarck Brown R.	lb.	.70	—	.90
Bismarck Brown G.	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Brilliant Green Crystals.	lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Chrysoidin R	lb.	.75	—	.90
Chrysoidin Y	lb.	.75	—	.85
Crystal Violet	lb.	5.00	—	6.00
Emerald Green, Crystals.	lb.	8.00	—	8.80
Indigo 20 p.c. paste.	lb.	.45	—	.50
Fuchsin Crystals, Dom.	lb.	3.00	—	3.40
Fuchsin Base	lb.	3.00	—	3.30
Malachite Green, Crystals.	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Malachite Green, Powd.	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	1.50	—	2.00
Methyl Violet, 3B.	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Methyl Violet, 6B.	lb.	2.55	—	3.00
Nigrosine, apts. sol.	lb.	—	—	.70
Nigrosine, water sol., blue.	lb.	—	—	.60
Phosphine G., Domestic.	lb.	2.50	—	3.50
Rhodamine B. ex. con't.	lb.	8.50	—	10.00
Safranin	lb.	2.75	—	3.25
Victoria Blue B.	lb.	2.75	—	3.75
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.	5.40	—	6.60
Victoria Blue, crys.	lb.	5.00	—	6.50
Victoria Green	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Victoria Red	lb.	7.00	—	8.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	7.00	—	8.00
Violamine R & B.	lb.	4.00	—	5.00

ESSEX DIRECT ORANGE 2RE

Medium Shade of Orange for Cotton
Fast to Light, Acid, Alkali, and Chlorine
Easily Soluble—Level Dyeing

Useful for Union Work, as it leaves Animal Fibres practically clear.
Dyes Cotton in any stage of its manufacture, in any form of machine.



ESSEX ANILINE WORKS, Inc.

Manufacturer of Aniline Dyes

Office at 88 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.
Factory at South Middleton, Mass.

The Grasselli Chemical Co., Sole Agents
117 Hudson St., N.Y.C.



TOLUOL INTERMEDIATES

Ortho Nitrotoluene
Para Nitrotoluene
Dinitrotoluene

Mixed Toluidine
Ortho Toluidine
Para Toluidine



GARY CHEMICAL CO.
738 BROADWAY
GARY INDIANA

ANTHRAQUINONE

SUBLIMED SUBLIMED PASTE

Sanborn
Chemical Works
PUTNAM, CONN.

Dyestuffs

Natural Dyestuffs

Annatto, fine	lb.	.31	—	.32
Seed	lb.	.04	—	.05
Carmine No. 40.....	lb.	5.00	—	5.25
Cochineal	lb.	.45	—	.50
Gambler, see tanning.				
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	—	—	2.25
Oudes	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
Guatemala	lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Kurpahs	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Madras	lb.	.85	—	.95
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.25	—	.37
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo.....	lb.	14	—	15
Chinese	lb.	16	—	17
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.				
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.06½	—	.07½
Aleppy	lb.	.06¼	—	.07¼

Dyewoods

Barwood	lb.	.05¼	—	.06¼
Camwood, chips	lb.	.12	—	.16
Fustic, sticks	ton	37.00	—	38.00
Chips	lb.	.04	—	.06
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Logwood Sticks	ton	30.00	—	40.00
Chips	lb.	.03	—	.08
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.				
Red Saunders	lb.	.20	—	.21

Dye Extracts

Note: Range of prices on dye extracts includes quality range for large quantity.				
Archil, Double	lb.	.20	—	.33
Triple	lb.	.22	—	.34
Concentrated	lb.	.24	—	.27

Cutch, Mangrove, see Tanning				
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.15	—	.19
Liquid	lb.	.10	—	.11
Tablet	lb.	.13	—	.14
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	—	—
English	lb.	.24	—	.26
Concentrated	lb.	—	—	—
Flavine	lb.	.90	—	1.35
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.19	—	.28
Crystals	lb.	.25	—	.27
Liquid, 51 deg.....	lb.	.11	—	.15
Gall	lb.	.23	—	.25
Hematin Extract 51 deg.....	lb.	.11½	—	.13½
Crystals	lb.	.20	—	.27
Hypernic, liquid, 51 deg.....	lb.	.20	—	.30
Logwood, solid	lb.	.15	—	.23
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.09	—	.13
Osage Orange, Extract 42 deglb.	lb.	.09	—	.16
Crystals	lb.	—	—	.20
Persian Berries	lb.	.40	—	.42
Quebracho, see tanning.				
Quercitron, 51 deg.....	lb.	.07½	—	.08½
Powdered, 100 p.c.....	lb.	.12	—	.16

Miscellaneous Dyestuffs

Albumen, Egg, edible.....	lb.	—	—	.60
*Technical	lb.	—	—	.45
Blood, imported	lb.	—	—	.50
Domestic	lb.	.40	—	.42
Prussian blue	lb.	.45	—	.50
Soluble	lb.	.45	—	.50
Spray yolk	lb.	.30	—	.35
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.09	—	.11
Yolk Oil	lb.	—	—	.35
Zinc Dust, prime heavy.....	lb.	.09½	—	.11
100-lb. tins	lb.	—	—	.11
520-lb. casks	lb.	—	—	.10¼
Carload lots	lb.	—	—	.09¼

Dextrins and Starches

British Gum	per 100 lbs.	2.75	—	3.03
Dextrin, Corn, white or yellow	per 100 lbs.	2.45	—	2.73
Potato white or canary.....	lb.	.08½	—	.09
Sago Flour	lb.	.04	—	.04¼
Starch, Powd. bags.....	100 lbs.	1.88	—	2.16
Pearl, bags	100 lbs.	1.78	—	2.06
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.05	—	.05¼
Imported, duty paid.....	lb.	—	—	.06
Tapoca flour, high grade.....	lb.	.03¼	—	.04¼
Medium grade	lb.	.03¼	—	.03¼
Low grade	lb.	.03¼	—	.03

Tanning Woods

Algarobilla	ton	—	—	—
Divi Divi	ton	42.00	—	45.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	16.00	—	18.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.ton	ton	—	—	35.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	—	—	—
Myrobalans, J1	ton	—	—	25.00
J2	ton	—	—	20.00
B1	ton	—	—	24.00
B2	ton	—	—	19.00
R2	ton	—	—	17.00
Oak Bark	ton	20.00	—	23.00
Ground	ton	—	—	25.00
Quercitron Bark rough.....	ton	—	—	10.00
Ground	ton	20.00	—	25.00
Sumac, Sicily, 28 p.c. ton.....	ton	63.00	—	64.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan.....	ton	60.00	—	65.00
Valonia Cups 28-33 p.c.....	ton	31.00	—	35.00
Beard, 40 p.c.....	ton	—	—	43.00
Wattle Bark	ton	—	—	40.00

THE CLEVELAND-CLIFFS IRON CO.

KIRBY BUILDING, CLEVELAND, O.

PRODUCERS OF

Wood Alcohol
Acetic Acid
Formaldehyde
Pure Acetone

Methyl Acetone
Sulphuric Acid
Sodium Acetate
Iron Liquor

DISTRIBUTING POINTS

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Fixed Oils

Tanning Extracts

Chestnut, clarified, 25 p.c. tan, tanks, f.o.b. wks.....lb.	.02	—	.03½
Powdered, 60 p.c.....lb.	.05¼	—	.06
Decolorized.....lb.	.09	—	.09½
Gambler, 25 p.c. tan liq.....lb.	.07½	—	.08½
Common.....lb.	.05¼	—	.06
Cubes, Singapore.....lb.	.08	—	.08½
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan works.....lb.	.04½	—	.04¾
Larch, 25 p.c. tan.....lb.	.04¾	—	.04¾
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan.....lb.	.08	—	.08¾
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan.....lb.	.04½	—	.05
Myrobalans, liq., 25 p.c.tan.....lb.	.05¼	—	.05½
Solid, 50 p.c. tan.....lb.	.09	—	.09½
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c.tan.....lb.	.05	—	.05½
Tanks.....lb.	.04½	—	.04¾
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tks.....lb.	.03½	—	.03¾
Barrels.....lb.	.04	—	.04¾
35 p.c. tan, bleaching.....lb.	.04½	—	.05
Solid, 65 p.c. tan ordinary.....lb.	.04½	—	.04¾
Clarified.....lb.	.05	—	.05½
Spruce, liquid, 25 p.c. tan, works, tanks.....lb.	.01½	—	.01¾
Powd., 50 p.c. tan.....lb.	.02	—	.02½
Sumac, liquid.....lb.	.07½	—	.08

Animal and Fish Oils

(Carloads)			
Cod Newfoundland.....gal.	.42	—	.44
Tanks.....lb.	—	—	.40
Domestic, prime.....gal.	—	—	—
Degras American.....lb.	.03½	—	.03¾
English.....lb.	.03¾	—	.04
Neutral.....lb.	.08	—	.12

Herring.....gal.	.30	—	.32
Horse.....lb.	.05	—	.05¾
Lard prime.....gal.	—	1.02	—
Off prime.....gal.	—	.87	—
No. 1.....gal.	—	.67	—
Extra, No. 1.....gal.	—	.72	—
No. 2.....gal.	—	.65	—
Menhaden, Light strained.....gal.	—	.41	—
Yellow, bleached.....gal.	—	.43	—
Extra, bleached, winter.....gal.	—	.45	—
Blown.....gal.	—	.52	—
Crude, f.o.b. works, bbls.....gal.	.32½	—	.35
Tanks, wks.....gal.	—	.32	—
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.....gal.	—	1.00	—
30 deg., cold test.....gal.	—	.95	—
40 deg., cold test.....gal.	—	.90	—
Pure.....gal.	—	.80	—
Oleo Oil, No. 1.....lb.	—	.12½	—
No. 2.....lb.	.11¾	—	.11¾
No. 3.....lb.	—	.07½	—
Red Distilled.....lb.	—	.07¾	—
Saponified.....lb.	—	.07¾	—
Salmon, tanks, Coast.....gal.	—	.35	—
Sod.....gal.	.44	—	.46
Sperm bleached winter.....gal.	—	1.70	—
38 deg., cold test.....gal.	—	1.65	—
45 deg., cold test.....gal.	—	.09	.09¾
Stearic Acid, single pressed.....lb.	.09¾	—	.10
Double pressed.....lb.	.10¾	—	.11
Triple pressed.....lb.	—	.75	—
Tallow acidless.....gal.	—	.60	—
Whale, natural winter.....gal.	.65	—	.67
Bleached, winter.....gal.	.04¾	—	.04¾
Crude, No. 1 tanks, Coast.....lb.	.03¾	—	.04¾
No. 2.....lb.	—	.03¾	.04¾

Greases, Lards, Tallowes

(New York Markets)			
Grease, Choice White.....lb.	.57½	—	.57¾
Yellow.....lb.	.04¾	—	.05
Brown.....lb.	.03¾	—	.04¾
House.....lb.	.04¾	—	.05
Bone Naphtha.....lb.	.05	—	.05¾

Lard City, Steam.....lb.	.09	—	.09¼
Compound.....lb.	.11½	—	.12
Stearine, lard.....lb.	—	—	.12¾
Oleo.....lb.	.07½	—	.07¾
Tallow, edible.....lb.	.07½	—	.07¾
City, Special, loose.....lb.	.06	—	.06¼

(Chicago Markets)

Tallow, edible.....lb.	.07½	—	.07¾
City Fancy.....lb.	—	—	.07¾
Prime Packers.....lb.	.07	—	.07¾
Grease, Choice White.....lb.	.06¾	—	.07
"B" White.....lb.	.05¾	—	.05¾
Yellow.....lb.	.04¾	—	.04¾
Brown.....lb.	.03¾	—	.04
Bone.....lb.	.03¾	—	.04¾
House.....lb.	.04¾	—	.04¾
Stearine, prime Oleo.....lb.	.08½	—	.09
Lard.....lb.	.09¾	—	.09¾

Vegetable Oils

Castor, No. 1 bbls.....lb.	—	—	.11¼
Cases.....lb.	—	—	.12¾
No. 3.....lb.	.10½	—	.10¾
China Wood Oil, bbls.....lb.	.15	—	.15¾
*Coast, bbls.....lb.	—	—	—
Orient to N. Y., bbls.....lb.	.13½	—	.13¾
Coconut Dom., Ceylon, bbls.....lb.	.09½	—	.09¾
*Tanks, Spot.....lb.	—	—	.08¾
Cochin, bbls., Dom.....lb.	.10¾	—	.10¾
*Tanks.....lb.	—	—	.09¾
Manila, tanks, coast.....lb.	.07¾	—	.08
Edible.....lb.	.11¾	—	.11¾
Copra, Pacific Coast.....lb.	—	—	.04½
Corn, refined, bbls.....lb.	.10½	—	.11
Crude Tanks Shipping pt.....lb.	.07¾	—	.08
Barrels.....lb.	.08¾	—	.08¾
Crude, bbls., N. Y.....lb.	.09½	—	.09¾
Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b. mills.....lb.	—	—	.07
in buyers' tanks.....lb.	.08	—	.09¾
Prime Summer, Yel. bbls.....lb.	—	—	.10½
*White.....lb.	.10½	—	.10½
Winter, yellow.....lb.	.10½	—	.10¾
*Nominal	—	—	—



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NOPCOV.....Silk Throwing Oil

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Linseed, raw car lots.....gal.	—	—	.65
10 barrel lots.....gal.	—	—	.68
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots.....gal.	—	—	.70
Double boiled.....gal.	—	—	.71
Raw tanks.....gal.	—	—	.66
English, Shipments, bbls.gal.	.58	—	.60
Olive, denatured.....gal.	1.10	—	1.15
Edible.....gal.	1.60	—	2.00
Foots.....lb.	.08½	—	.08¾
Shipment.....lb.	—	—	.08¾
Palm Lagos, casks.....lb.	.07¼	—	.07½
Bonny Old Calabar.....lb.	.06¾	—	.07
Niger.....lb.	.06¾	—	.06½
Palm Kernel, domestic.....lb.	—	—	—
Imported.....lb.	.08½	—	.08¾
Peanut Oil, refined.....lb.	.11	—	.11½
Crude, f.o.b. mills tanks.....lb.	.08	—	.08½
*Oriental, coast, tanks.....lb.	.08	—	.08¾
*Crude, Bbls., spot.....lb.	—	—	.09½
Perilla, coast tanks.....lb.	.07	—	.07½
Bbls., N. Y.....lb.	.09½	—	.09¾
Poppy Seed.....gal.	2.50	—	3.00
Rapeseed, ref'd bbls.....gal.	.83	—	.85
Tanks Coast.....lb.	—	—	—
Blown, bbls., 8 lbs.....gal.	.95	—	1.00
Sesame, domestic, edible.....gal.	1.20	—	1.25
*Imported.....lb.	—	—	—
Soya Bean, tanks Coast, Nov.lb.	.07½	—	.07¾
New York, bbls., crude.....lb.	.09	—	.09¼
Edible.....lb.	.10½	—	.10¾
Walnut, Crude.....lb.	.10	—	.10½

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas..	—	—	—
f.o.b. New Orleans.....	—	—	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	—	—	37.00
Columbia.....	—	—	—
New Orleans.....ton	—	—	—
Corn Cake.....short ton	—	—	—
Meal Chicago.....short ton	—	—	30.00
Linseed cake, dom.....short ton	42.00	—	43.00
Linseed Mail.....short ton	—	—	—
*Nominal	—	—	—

Naval Stores

(Carloads ex-dock)

Spirits Turpentine, in bbls.gal.	—	—	.79½
Wood Turpentine, steam dis-	—	—	—
tilled, bbls.....gal.	—	—	—
Dist active distilled, bbls.gal.	—	—	—
Pitch Prime.....bbl.	—	—	6.00
Rosins, B.....	—	—	5.70
D.....	—	—	5.70
E.....	—	—	5.70
F.....	—	—	5.85
G.....	—	—	5.85
H.....	—	—	5.85
I.....	—	—	5.85
K.....	—	—	6.25
M.....	—	—	6.60
N.....	—	—	6.90
WG.....	—	—	7.25
WW.....	—	—	7.75
Rosin Oil, first run.....gal.	.36	—	.37
Second run.....gal.	.38	—	.39
Tar, kiln-burnt.....bbls.	—	—	10.00
Retort.....bbl.	—	—	10.00

Fertilizer Materials

*Ammonium Sulfate, Bulk &	—	—	—
dble bags.....100 lbs.	2.30	—	2.60
Blood, dried, f.o.b. N.Y.....unit	—	—	4.00
Bone, 3 and 50, ground, raw,ton	30.00	—	32.00
Cyanamide wks.....unit	—	—	4.50
Fish Scrap, dom., dried, f.o.b.	—	—	—
works.....unit	3.50	&	.10
Nitrate Soda.....100 lbs.	2.25	—	2.45
Tankage, high-grade, f.o.b.	—	—	—
Chicago.....unit	3.00	&	.10

Phosphate Rock—F.o.b. Mines

Florida pebble, 68-72%.....ton	5.00	—	7.50
Tennessee, 78-80 p.c.....ton	8.00	—	9.00
Potassium muriate, 80 p.c.....unit	.75	—	.80
Sulfate.....unit	—	—	1.10

Metals

Aluminum 98-99% Virgin.....cwt.	17.00	—	18.00
98-99% Remelted.....cwt.	—	—	—
Antimony, Jap. & Chinese.....cwt.	4.65	—	4.70
Bismuth, (See Fine Chemical Prices)	—	—	—
Cadmium.....lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Cobalt.....lb.	—	—	3.00
Copper Prime Lake.....cwt.	13.00	—	13.25
Electrolytic.....cwt.	—	—	43.00
Casting.....cwt.	—	—	42.37½
Graphite, crude, Amorphous.....ton	16.50	—	45.00
Flake.....lb.	.05	—	.07½
Iridium.....oz.	—	—	160.00
Lead Amer. S. & R. Co.....cwt.	—	—	—
Open Mkt. Price.....cwt.	4.70	—	4.80
Magnesium, 99 p.c.....lb.	—	—	1.65
Manganese ore.....unit	.22	—	.25
Mercury.....flask	38.00	—	39.00
Nickel Ingot.....cwt.	—	—	41.00
Shot.....cwt.	—	—	43.00
Electrolytic.....cwt.	—	—	45.00
Palladium.....oz.	51.00	—	85.00
Platinum, pure.....oz.	—	—	85.00
Silver.....oz.	—	—	.99¼
Foreign.....oz.	—	—	.67
Tin Straits.....cwt.	28.62½	—	28.75
Banca.....cwt.	—	—	—
American, pure.....cwt.	—	—	28.62½
99 p.c. pure.....cwt.	—	—	28.50
Tungsten, ore per short ton unit	—	—	—
Wolframite, Chinese.....	—	—	2.50
Bolivian.....	2.50	—	3.00
Scheelite, Amer.....	—	—	—
Japanese.....	2.50	—	2.75
Zinc (Spelter) Shipment.....cwt.	—	—	5.00
Spot.....cwt.	—	—	5.06

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CHEMCO BRILLIANT BLUE A

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Crude Drugs

MISCELLANEOUS

Agar Agar, No. 1.....lb.	—	.66
No. 2.....lb.	.55	.60
No. 3.....lb.	.45	.48
Agaric, white.....lb.	—	1.35
Almonds, bitter.....lb.	.24	.26
Sweet.....lb.	—	.35
Meal.....lb.	—	.35
Ambergris, black.....oz.	—	8.00
Grey.....oz.	—	25.00
Areca Nuts.....lb.	.08	.08½
Powdered.....lb.	.13	.14
Balm of Gilead Buds.....lb.	.65	.70
Burgundy Pitch, Dom.....lb.	—	.05
Cantharides, Chinese.....lb.	.85	.90
Powdered.....lb.	—	1.00
Russian, whole.....lb.	—	2.50
Powdered.....lb.	—	2.60
Cascara Amarga.....lb.	—	.50
Castoreum.....lb.	4.00	4.25
Charcoal Willow, powdered.....lb.	.06	.06½
Wood, powdered.....lb.	.04	.04½
Civet.....oz.	2.75	2.90
Cochineal, U.S.P.....lb.	.45	.55
Colocynth, Apples.....lb.	.30	.35
Pulp, U.S.P.....lb.	.30	.35
Spanish Apples.....lb.	.35	.38
Cattlefish Bone, Trieste.....lb.	.18	.20
Jewelers, large.....lb.	.75	.80
Small.....lb.	.75	.80
French.....lb.	.18	.20
Dragon's Blood, Mass.....lb.	.30	.45
Reeds.....lb.	.70	.72
Ergot, Russian.....lb.	—	—
Spanish.....lb.	1.10	1.20
Grains of Paradise.....lb.	.13	.14
Guarana.....lb.	—	.80
Honey Calif.....lb.	—	.11

Hops, N. Y., prime.....lb.	.30	.32
Pacific Coast, prime.....lb.	.30	.32
Isinglass, American (see Agar Agar).....lb.	—	10.00
Russian.....lb.	—	3.50
Kamala.....lb.	.05	.06
Kola Nuts, West Indies.....lb.	—	8.50
Leeches.....C.	.60	.75
Lime Juice, clarified.....gal.	—	1.25
Lupulin.....lb.	1.60	1.70
Lycopodium.....lb.	.73	.75
Manna, large flake.....lb.	—	.55
Small flake.....lb.	—	.09
Moss, Iceland.....lb.	—	.10
Irish, Bleached.....lb.	16.00	17.00
Musk, pods, Cabardine.....oz.	18.00	20.00
Tonquin.....oz.	25.00	27.00
Grain, Cab.....oz.	33.00	35.00
Tonquin.....oz.	—	17
Synthetic, See Aromatic Chemicals.....lb.	.13	.14
Nutgalls, Chinese.....lb.	.10	.11
Aleppy.....lb.	.15	.16
Nux Vomica, whole.....lb.	—	.09
Powdered.....lb.	—	.35
Quassia Chips.....lb.	—	.40
Sandalwood, Chips.....lb.	—	1.25
Ground.....lb.	—	.31
Scammony, resin.....lb.	—	1.25
Spermaceti, blocks.....lb.	—	1.30
Storax, liquid tech.....lb.	—	.03½
Gen., U.S.P.....lb.	—	.04
Tamarinds, bbls.....lb.	—	3.00
Kegs.....per keg	1.25	1.40
Tar, Barbadoes.....gal.	.60	.65
Turpentine, Venice, True.....lb.	.12	.13
Artificial.....lb.	—	—
Spirits, See Naval Stores.....lb.	—	—

*Nominal

BALSAMS

Copalba, Para.....lb.	.25	.27
South American.....lb.	.31	.32
Fir, Canada.....gal.	12.00	13.00
Oregon.....gal.	1.45	1.55
Peru.....lb.	—	1.50
Tolu.....lb.	.30	.35

BARKS

Angostura.....lb.	—	.25
Basswood Bark, pressed.....lb.	.14	.15
Barberry (tree).....lb.	—	.28
Bayberry.....lb.	—	.12
Blackhaw of Root.....lb.	.27	.28
of Tree.....lb.	.16	.17
Buckthorn.....lb.	.08	.10
Canella alba.....lb.	—	.65
Cascara Sagrada.....lb.	.11	.13
Cascaria, quills.....lb.	—	.35
Siftings.....lb.	.20	.28
Chestnut.....lb.	.09½	.10
Cinchona, Red quills.....lb.	.30	.35
Broken.....lb.	.18	.23
Yellow, U.S.P.....lb.	.18	.20
Condurango.....lb.	—	.10
Cotton Root.....lb.	.14	.15
Cramp (true).....lb.	—	.45
Cramp (so-called).....lb.	—	.09
Dogwood, Jamaica.....lb.	—	.32
Elm, Select, bbls.....lb.	.14	.16
Grinding.....lb.	.16	.18
Powdered.....lb.	.26	.27
Fringe Tree.....lb.	.07	.07½
Hemlock.....lb.	—	.09
Lemon Peel.....lb.	—	.11
Mezeron.....lb.	—	.06
Oak, red.....lb.	—	.06
White.....lb.	—	.06

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Crude Drugs

Orange Peel, bitter.....lb.	.06	— .07
Sweet.....lb.	.05	— .06
Prickly Ash, Southern.....lb.	.16	— .17
Northern.....lb.	.16	— .17
Pomegranate of Root.....lb.	.17	— .18
of Fruit.....lb.	.17	— .18
Sassafras, ordinary.....lb.	.15	— .16
Select.....lb.	.25	— .26
Samaruba.....lb.	—	— .15
Soap whole.....lb.	—	— .07
Cut.....lb.	—	— .11
Crushed.....lb.	.09	— .10
Wahoo of Root.....lb.	—	— .65
of Tree.....lb.	.25	— .28
Willow, Black.....lb.	—	— .06
White.....lb.	—	— .15
White Pine Rosed.....lb.	—	— .06
White Poplar.....lb.	—	— .04
Wild Cherry—		
Thin Green Rosed.....lb.	.16	— .18
Thick Rosed.....lb.	.10	— .12
Thin Natural.....lb.	.09	— .10
Thick Natural.....lb.	.06	— .07
Witch Hazel.....lb.	—	— .08

BEANS

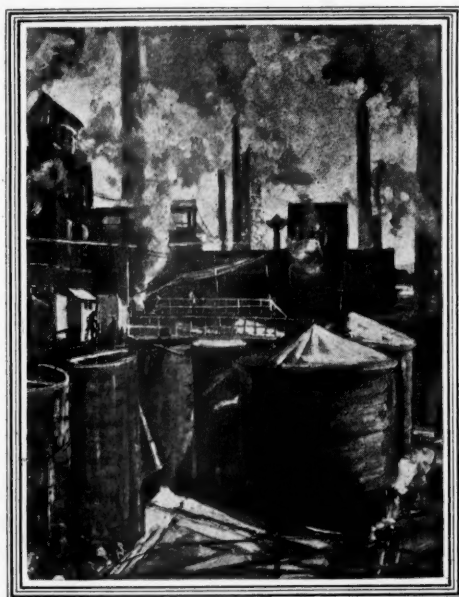
Calabar.....lb.	.18	— .20
Cassia Fistula.....lb.	.07½	— .08
Castor.....lb.	.03	— .03½
St. Ignatius.....lb.	—	— .22
St. John's Bread.....lb.	.06	— .08
Tonka, Angostura.....lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Para.....lb.	.80	— .90
Surinam.....lb.	.85	— .90
Vanilla, Mexican, whole.....lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Cuts.....lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Bourbon.....lb.	2.50	— 2.60
South American.....lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Tahiti, Yellow Label.....lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Green Label.....lb.	1.85	— 2.00

BERRIES		
Cubeb, ordinary.....lb.	.90	— 1.00
XX.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Powdered.....lb.	.90	— 1.00
Fish.....lb.	.06½	— .07
Horse, Nettle, dry.....lb.	.35	— .40
Juniper.....lb.	—	— .04
Laurel.....lb.	—	— .08
Poke.....lb.	—	— .18
Prickly Ash.....lb.	.11	— .12
Raspberries, dried.....lb.	.35	— .40
Saw Palmetto.....lb.	.13	— .14
Sloe.....lb.	.14	— .15

FLOWERS

Arnica.....lb.	—	— .12
Borage.....lb.	—	— .28
Calendula Petals, Imp.....lb.	—	— .65
Chamomile, Hungarian.....lb.	.21	— .24
Roman.....lb.	—	—
Clover Tops.....lb.	.10	— .11
Dogwood.....lb.	.15	— .16
Elder.....lb.	.25	— .30
Insect, open whole.....lb.	.25	— .28
Closed whole.....lb.	—	—
Powder, Pure.....lb.	.36	— .38
Flowers and stems, 50 p.c.....lb.	—	— .25
Kouso.....lb.	—	— 1.25
Lavender.....lb.	.27	— .40
Linden, with Leaves.....lb.	.12	— .13
Without Leaves.....lb.	.24	— .25
Malva, blue.....lb.	—	— .38
Black.....lb.	—	— 1.00
Mullein.....lb.	—	— .75
Orange.....lb.	—	— .50
Peony, red.....lb.	—	— .45
Poppy, red.....lb.	—	— .50
Saffron, American.....lb.	—	— 1.35
Valencia.....lb.	—	— 13.75
Violet.....lb.	—	— .70
Tilia (see Linden)		
*Nominal		

GUMS		
Aloe, Barbados.....lb.	—	— .30
Cape.....lb.	.08	— .09
Curacao, cases.....lb.	.06½	— .07
Socotrine, whole.....lb.	—	— .40
Ammoniac, tears.....lb.	—	— 1.60
Arabic, firsts.....lb.	.26	— .27
Seconds.....lb.	.22	— .23
Sorts Amber.....lb.	—	— 1.05½
Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	.19	— .21
Asafetida, whole, U.S.P.....lb.	.30	— .33
Powdered.....lb.	.60	— .65
Benzoin, Slam.....lb.	—	— 1.50
Sumatra.....lb.	.25	— .27
Camphor, ref., See Fine chem. list		
Catechu.....lb.	.10	— .13
Chicle.....lb.	.75	— .80
Damar.....lb.	.20	— .21
Euphorbium.....lb.	—	— .35
Powdered.....lb.	—	— .55
Galbanum.....lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Gambier.....lb.	.06	— .06½
Gamboge.....lb.	—	— 1.00
Guaiac.....lb.	.30	— .37
Karaya, Powdered.....lb.	.18	— .22
Kino.....lb.	—	— .50
Mastic.....lb.	—	— .55
Myrrh, Select.....lb.	.43	— .45
Sorts.....lb.	.40	— .42
Olibanum, siftings.....lb.	.10½	— .11
Tears.....lb.	.15	— .20
Opium, See fine chem. list		
Sandarac.....lb.	.27	— .32
Scammony Resin.....lb.	—	— 1.40
Senegal, plcked.....lb.	.16	— .17
Spruce.....lb.	—	— 1.00
Storax, Tech. cases, See Misc'l. Drugs		
Thus.....lb.	.07	— .08
Tragacanth, Aleppo first.....lb.	2.85	— 2.90
No. 2 to No. 6.....lb.	1.00	— 3.00
Powdered.....lb.	1.25	— 1.75
Turkish.....lb.	1.00	— 2.20



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SHELLAC						ROOTS		
D. C.	lb.	— .82	Laurel	lb.	.08½ — .04	Aconite, U.S. P.	lb.	.20 — .33
Fine Orange	lb.	— .75	Life Everlasting	lb.	— .06	Aletris (Unicorn true)	lb.	.34 — .35
Second Orange	lb.	— .70	Liverwort	lb.	.28 — .30	Alkanet	lb.	— .16
T. N.	lb.	.64 — .66	Lobelia	lb.	.14 — .15	Althea, cut	lb.	.10 — .11
Ground reg.	lb.	.65 — .67	Matico	lb.	— .20	Whole	lb.	— .00
Regular bleached	lb.	— .75	Marjoram, German	lb.	— .21	Angelica American	lb.	— .19
Bone Dry	lb.	— .77	French	lb.	.12½ — .14½	Arnica	lb.	— .50
LEAVES AND HERBS			Motherwort Herb	lb.	— .14	Arrowroot, American	lb.	— .05
Aconite	lb.	.28 — .30	Pennyroyal	lb.	.08 — .12	Bermuda	lb.	— .00
Balmomy	lb.	.15 — .16	Peppermint, American	lb.	.14 — .20	St. Vincent	lb.	.04 — .04½
Belladonna	lb.	.14 — .15	Plchi	lb.	.10 — .11	Bamboo Brier	lb.	— .06
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.09 — .10	Prince's Pine	lb.	— .16	Bearsfoot	lb.	.06 — .06½
Buchu, short	lb.	— 1.25	Pulsatilla	lb.	— .60	Belladonna	lb.	.14 — .15
Long	lb.	— 1.10	Queen of the Meadow	lb.	— .07	Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	— .18
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	— .00	Rose, pale and red	lb.	.25 — .48	Beth	lb.	.17 — .18
American, (no assay)	lb.	— .20	Rosemary	lb.	.04½ — .05	Blood	lb.	.14 — .15
U.S.P.	lb.	— .30	Rue	lb.	.25 — .30	Blueflag	lb.	.32 — .33
Catnip	lb.	.10 — .15	Sage, Dalmatian	lb.	.05 — .06	Bryonia	lb.	— .10
Chestnut	lb.	— .06	Greek	lb.	.04 — .04½	Burdock	lb.	.10 — .12
Chiretta	lb.	— .32	Spanish	lb.	.04½ — .05	Calamus, bleached	lb.	— .35
Coca, Huanuco	lb.	— .00	Savory	lb.	.10 — .12	Unbleached, natural	lb.	— .12
Truxillo	lb.	— .50	Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.58 — .60	Cohosh, black	lb.	.08 — .09
Coltsfoot	lb.	.08 — .09	Half Leaf	lb.	.20 — .22	Blue	lb.	.08 — .10
Corn Silk	lb.	.06 — .06½	Siftings	lb.	.10 — .11	Colchicum	lb.	.15 — .17
Damiana	lb.	.10 — .11	Powdered	lb.	.15 — .18	Colombo, whole	lb.	.02 — .04
Deer Tongue	lb.	— .09	Tinnevely, jobbing	lb.	.14 — .16	Comfrey	lb.	.30 — .32
Digitalis	lb.	.10 — .12	Grinding	lb.	.06 — .09	Culver's	lb.	.15 — .16
Eucalyptus	lb.	— .06	Pods	lb.	.07½ — .08	Cranesbill	lb.	— .14
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.11 — .12	Powdered	lb.	.08 — .10	Dandelion, Imported	lb.	.09 — .10
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	— .10	Sideritis, cut	lb.	— .22	Doggrass, U.S.P., cut	lb.	.12 — .14
Henbane	lb.	.22 — .24	Skullcap, Western	lb.	— .20	Echinacea	lb.	— .35
Henna	lb.	.18 — .20	Spearmint, American	lb.	— .20	Elecampane	lb.	.12 — .13
Horehound	lb.	.09 — .10	Squaw Vine	lb.	.15 — .16	Galangal	lb.	.10 — .11
Jaborandi	lb.	.34 — .36	Stramonium	lb.	.15 — .17	Gelsemium	lb.	.14 — .15
			Tansy	lb.	.16 — .22	Gentian	lb.	— .00
			Thyme Spanish	lb.	.06½ — .07	*Nominal		
			French	lb.	.09 — .09½			
			Uva Ursi	lb.	.04 — .04½			
			Witch Hazel	lb.	.08 — .08½			
			Wormwood, imported	lb.	.15 — .16			
			Yerba Santa	lb.	.11 — .12			

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Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.39	—	.40	Senega	lb.	—	—	.80	Foenugreek	lb.	.02½	—	.03
See Spices					Serpentaria	lb.	—	—	.90	Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.03½	—	.04
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	1.00	—	3.00	Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	—	.22	Chilian	lb.	—	—	—
Northwestern wild	lb.	6.00	—	8.00	Snake, Canada natural	lb.	.30	—	.32	Job's Tears, white	lb.	—	—	.08
Southern wild	lb.	5.00	—	7.00	Stripped	lb.	—	—	.50	Larkspur	lb.	—	—	.17
Gold Seal	lb.	—	—	3.25	Spikenard	lb.	.20	—	.21	Lobelia	lb.	—	—	.70
Powdered	lb.	3.95	—	4.00	Squill, white	lb.	.05	—	.06	Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	—	—	.10
Hellebore, Black, Imported	lb.	—	—	.35	Stillingia	lb.	.10	—	.10½	Bombay, Brown	lb.	—	—	.06½
White	lb.	—	—	.15	Stone	lb.	—	—	.10	California, Brown	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.16	Turmeric Madras	lb.	.06	—	.06½	Yellow	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Helonias (Unicorn false)	lb.	.48	—	.50	Chippy	lb.	.06	—	.06½	Chinese, Yellow	lb.	.07	—	.08
Ipecac Cartagena	lb.	1.35	—	1.40	China	lb.	.06	—	.06½	English, Yellow	lb.	.05½	—	.06
Powdered	lb.	1.60	—	1.65	Unicorn false, See Helonias					Danish, Yellow	lb.	.05½	—	.06
Rio whole	lb.	1.35	—	1.40	True, See Aletris					Dutch, Yellow	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Powdered	lb.	1.60	—	1.65	Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.11	—	.12	Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.09	—	.09½
Jalap, whole	lb.	.13	—	.16	Yellow Dock	lb.	—	—	.15	Turkish	lb.	—	—	.08½
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.23	—	.25	Yellow Parilla	lb.	—	—	.30	Blue Indian	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Kava Kava	lb.	—	—	.17						White Indian	lb.	.07	—	.07½
Lady Slipper	lb.	—	—	.75						Quince	lb.	1.25	—	1.50
Licorice, *Russian, cut	lb.	—	—	—						Rape South Amer	lb.	.04	—	.05
Spanish natural bales	lb.	.06	—	.07						Japanese, small	lb.	—	—	.08
Selected	lb.	.25	—	.28						Sabadilla	lb.	—	—	.11
Powdered	lb.	.12	—	.13						Stavesacre	lb.	—	—	.23
Lovage	lb.	.45	—	.50						Stramonium	lb.	—	—	.24
Manacra	lb.	—	—	.20						Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	—	—	—
Mandrake	lb.	.10	—	.11						Kombe	lb.	—	—	.35
Musk, Russian	lb.	1.50	—	1.75						Sunflower, domestic	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Orris, Florentine bold	lb.	.08½	—	.09						South American	lb.	.03½	—	.04
Verona	lb.	.06	—	.06½						Worm, American	lb.	.10	—	.12
Powdered	lb.	.08	—	.11						*Levant	lb.	—	—	1.30
Fingers	lb.	.85	—	1.00										
Pareira Brava	lb.	—	—	.23										
Peillitory	lb.	—	—	.08										
Pink true	lb.	—	—	.85										
Pleurisy	lb.	—	—	.19										
Poke	lb.	—	—	.09										
Rhatany	lb.	.10	—	.11										
Rhubarb														
High Dried	lb.	.37½	—	.40										
Powdered	lb.	.42	—	.45										
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.45	—	.48										
Mexican	lb.	.40	—	.42										
Scammony Root	lb.	—	—	.06½										

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Jamaica, grinding	lb.	.39	—	.40
Fancy Bold	lb.	.40	—	.42
Japan	lb.	—	—	.08½
Cochin lemon	lb.	.10½	—	.12½
Mace, Siau	lb.	.37	—	.38
Banda, No. 1	lb.	.37	—	.38
Batavia	lb.	.28	—	.30
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.21	—	.22½
75s-8cs	lb.	.21	—	.22
Pepper, Black Sing	lb.	.08½	—	.08½
White	lb.	.14	—	.14½
Peppers, Red, Mombasa	lb.	.31½	—	.32
Cherries	lb.	.20	—	.21
Bombay	lb.	.20	—	.22
Japan	lb.	.38	—	.39
Pimento, Select	lb.	.04	—	.04½

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.20	—	.22
Bees, white	lb.	.34	—	.35
Yellow, clean	lb.	.15½	—	.17
Crude	lb.	.12½	—	.13
Candelilla	lb.	.25	—	.27
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.45	—	.46
No. 1, North Country	lb.	—	—	.26
No. 2, North Country	lb.	—	—	.18
No. 3, Fatty Gray	lb.	—	—	.15
No. 3, Chalky	lb.	—	—	.15
Ceresin Yellow	lb.	.07½	—	.08
White	lb.	.08½	—	.10
Montan, crude	lb.	—	—	.05
*Bleached	lb.	—	—	—
Ozokerite, brown	lb.	—	—	.20
Green	lb.	.22	—	.24
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	—	—
Paraffin, ref'd 128-130 deg.m.p.	lb.	.06	—	.07
Ref'd 118-120 deg.	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Stearic Acid, See Animal Oils				
*Nominal				

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Almond, Bitter, U.S.P.	lb.	5.25	—	6.75
Bitter, f.f. P.A.	lb.	5.50	—	6.00
Artificial, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chems.				
Sweet	lb.	.40	—	.45
Peach Kernel (Apricot)	lb.	.28	—	.32
Amber, Crude	lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Rectified	lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Anise Technical	lb.	.57½	—	.60
U. S. P.	lb.	.65	—	.70
Bay	lb.	2.25	—	2.35
Bergamot	lb.	5.15	—	5.50
Artificial	lb.	—	—	3.00
*Birch Tar, Rect.	lb.	—	—	2.00
*Crude	lb.	—	—	3.50
Bois de Rose	lb.	3.25	—	3.50
Cade	lb.	.70	—	.80
Caiunot, Native	lb.	.60	—	.65
U.S.P.	lb.	.75	—	.80
Camphor, by-product	lb.	.09	—	.10½
Japanese white	lb.	.23	—	.25
Cananga, Native	lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Rectified	lb.	4.00	—	4.25
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	—	—	1.60
Crude	lb.	—	—	1.40
Cassia Technical	lb.	1.20	—	1.30
Lead, Free	lb.	1.30	—	1.40
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	1.60	—	1.70
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.80	—	.85
Cedar Wood, light.	lb.	.35	—	.38
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy.	lb.	17.50	—	18.50
Leaf	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.40	—	.42
Java	lb.	2.45	—	2.60
Cloves, cans	lb.	2.50	—	2.60
Bottles	lb.	.70	—	.72
Copaiba, U.S.P.	lb.	9.50	—	10.00
Coriander, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Croton	lb.	6.50	—	6.75
Cubebs, U.S.P.	lb.	5.00	—	5.25
Cumin	lb.	—	—	4.50
Dill	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Erigeron	lb.	—	—	—

Eucalyptus, Austrian, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	—	.50
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	1.70	—	1.80
Geranium, Rose Algerian.	lb.	5.75	—	6.25
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	4.00	—	4.25
*Turkish	lb.	3.75	—	4.00
Ginger	lb.	—	—	6.75
Gingergrass	lb.	—	—	2.75
Hemlock	lb.	—	—	.75
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	1.70	—	1.75
Wood	lb.	.60	—	.60
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Spike Spanish	lb.	1.00	—	1.15
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	.70	—	.80
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	1.20	—	1.30
Limes, Expressed	lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Distilled	lb.	.55	—	.55
Linaloe	lb.	2.45	—	2.50
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Murbane, ref., see Aromatic Chemicals				
Mustard, natural	lb.	—	—	20.00
Artificial	lb.	—	—	3.25
Neroli, Bilgarade	oz.	8.00	—	25.00
Petale	oz.	10.00	—	30.00
Artificial	lb.	—	—	3.25
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Orange, bitter	lb.	1.80	—	2.35
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Italian	lb.	3.00	—	3.10
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.80	—	.33
Patchouli	lb.	10.00	—	11.00
Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	—	—	1.90
Imported	lb.	1.20	—	1.30
Peppermint Natural, fms.	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	2.00	—	2.15
Japanese	lb.	—	—	1.15
Petit Grain, So. America.	lb.	—	—	2.25
French	lb.	—	—	10.00
Pinus Sylvestris	lb.	—	—	1.75
Pumilio	lb.	—	—	4.50
Rose, French	oz.	—	—	10.00
Bulgarian	oz.	7.50	—	9.25
Artificial	oz.	2.50	—	2.75

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Rosemary, U.S.P.lb.	.58	— .65
Tech.lb.	.42	— .45
Sandalwood, East India....lb.	7.00	— 7.25
West Indianlb.	4.00	— 4.25
Sassafras, natural ....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Artificial ....lb.	.51	— .53
Savin ....lb.	—	— 5.00
Spearmlnt ....lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Spruce ....lb.	—	— 3.75
Tansy, Amer. ....lb.	7.50	— 7.75
Tar, bbls. ....gal.	.30	— .32
Refined, U.S.P., cans....gal.	—	— 1.00
Thyme, red, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.10	— 1.15
White, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Vetivert, Bourbon ....lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Wine, heavy ....lb.	—	— 3.00
Wintergreen, sweet birch....lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Genuine Gaultheria ....lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk....lb.	—	— .35
Wormseed Baltimore ....lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Wormwood Dom. ....lb.	11.75	— 12.50
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon....lb.	12.00	— 15.00
Manila ....lb.	25.00	— 32.00
Artificial ....lb.	—	— 10.00

Oleoresins

Aspidium (Malefern) ....lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Capsicum ....lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cubeb ....lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Ginger ....lb.	3.00	— 3.30
Malefern ....lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Mullein (so-called) ....lb.	—	— 5.00
*Orris, domestic ....lb.	—	— 20.00
Imported ....lb.	—	— 22.00
Pepper, black ....lb.	—	— 6.00
Vanilla ....lb.	8.75	— 10.00

Perfumers' Sundries

Ambergris, black ....oz.	—	— 8.00
Ambergris, gray ....oz.	—	— 25.00
Chalk, precipitated ....lb.	.02 1/2	— .03 1/2
Civet ....oz.	2.75	— 3.00
Lanolin hydrous ....lb.	.12	— .13
Lanolin anhydrous ....lb.	.16	— .17
Musk Cab., pods....oz.	16.00	— 17.00
Musk, Cab., grains....oz.	25.00	— 27.00
Musk, Tonquin, grains....oz.	33.00	— 35.00
Musk, Tonquin, pods....oz.	18.00	— 20.00
Orris Root, Florentine, whole....lb.	.09	— .10
Verona ....lb.	.06	— .07
Powdered, Gran. ....lb.	.08	— .12
Rice Starch ....lb.	.15	— .16
Talc, Italian ....ton	45.00	— 46.00
Talc, French ....ton	27.00	— 28.00
Talc, domestic ....ton	18.00	— 20.00

Aromatic Chemicals

Natural Derivatives

Anethol ....lb.	—	— 1.75
Borneol ....lb.	—	— 3.50
Citronellol ....lb.	10.00	— 15.00
Citral ....lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Eucalyptol ....lb.	.90	— .95
Eugenol ....lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Geraniol ....lb.	2.00	— 3.50
Iso-Eugenol ....lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Linalool ....lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Menthhol ....lb.	4.75	— 4.85
Rhodinol ....lb.	15.00	— 18.00
Safrol ....lb.	.67	— .70

Synthetic Aromatics

Acetophenone, C.P.lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Amyl Salicylatelb.	1.25	— 1.35
Anisic Aldehydelb.	—	— 6.00
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Free From Chlorine....lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Benzyl Acetatelb.	1.25	— 1.75
Benzyl Alcohollb.	1.25	— 1.75
Benzyl Benzoatelb.	1.40	— 1.50
Bromstyrollb.	—	— 6.25
Cinnamic Acidlb.	—	— 3.00
Cinnamic Aldehydelb.	—	— 4.50
Coumarinlb.	—	— 3.75
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